

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 505.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855.

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NEXT SUNDAY, JULY 8, COLLECTION SERMONS, on account of recent repairs, will be preached, Morning and Evening, by the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, the newly-elected Minister, when the kind aid of neighbouring friends is respectfully invited.

CONGREGATIONAL WORSHIP in PARIS.

ENGLISH WORSHIP will be conducted, on and after June 17, every LORD'S-DAY, at Eleven A.M., and Half-past Three P.M., in the FRENCH CHAPEL, No. 180, RUE FAUBOURG ST. HONORE.

Ministers intending to visit Paris, and willing to assist, are requested to communicate (post paid), with Rev. John Shadlock, M.A., 11, Rue de la Paix, Paris; or Rev. R. Ashton, Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

THE NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, COMMERCIAL-STREET, WHITECHAPEL, will be OPENED, (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1855.

The MORNING SERMON will be preached by the Rev. W. LANDELLS, of the DIORAMA CHAPEL, REGENT'S-PARK. After which, a COLD COLLATION will be provided in the SCHOOL ROOMS adjoining the Chapel.

Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., Ald. D. W. Wire, Esq., Rev. W. Brock, with other Ministers and Friends, will take part in the proceedings of the Meeting, to be held on the Afternoon of the same day. After which, TEA will be provided in the SCHOOL ROOMS.

The EVENING SERMON will be Preached by the Rev. J. SPENCE, of the Poultry Chapel, City.

Further Services as under:—

SUNDAY, July 15, the MORNING SERMON by Rev. D. KATTERNS, of Hackney.

The EVENING SERMON by Rev. C. STOVEL, Pastor of the Church.

WEDNESDAY, July 18, Rev. J. ALDIS, of Maze Pond, Southwark, will preach in the Evening.

DEDICATION of the FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, KENTISH-TOWN.

On THURSDAY, July 5, 1855, the FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CLARENCE-ROAD, KENTISH-TOWN, will be DEDICATED to the Worship of the Only True God, and to the Teaching of the Truth as it is in Jesus.

The Rev. W. FORSTER, the Pastor, will preach on the occasion. The Subject of the Morning's Discourse: "The Truer the Doctrine, and the Purer the Worship, the more Glorious the Edifice, where the One is Taught and the Other Performed."—Text: Hagai ii. 9—"The glory of the latter house shall be greater than of the former."

The Subject of the Evening's Discourse: "Modern Society already Prepared to enter the Church of a liberal Christianity."—Text: John iv. 35—"Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest."

Service in the Morning at Twelve o'clock, and in the Evening at Half-past Six.

On SUNDAY, July 8, DEDICATORY SERVICES will be resumed, when the Rev. W. FORSTER will preach.

Subject of the Morning's Discourse: "The Cross of Christ—its Spiritual Power a Proper Ground of Christian Exultation."—Text: Gal. vi. 14—"God forbid that I should glory, save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom I am crucified to the world, and the world unto me."

Subject of the Evening's Discourse: "Obedience to the Voice of God, without regard to consequences, the imperative duty of man."—Text: Hebrews xi. 8—"And he went out, not knowing whither he went."

Service in the Morning at Eleven o'clock, and in the Evening at Seven.

A COLD COLLATION will be prepared for the Friends immediately after the Thursday Morning Service, in the Temporary Church, Hawley-crescent, Camden-town. Tickets may be obtained on application at the Doors.

Collections will be made after each Service towards the Building Fund.

TEETH.—MR. EDWARD MILES,

Surgeon Dentist, 14, BEDFORD-SQUARE. The practical application of every advancement in Dental Science for the alleviation of pain and suffering, and the use of all materials of the best possible quality and construction, combined with the most recent improvements in forming Sets of Teeth, are secured in the system he has pursued for many years. At home daily from Ten till Four. 14, Bedford square.

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THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be preached next SUNDAY, July 8, by the Rev. T. T. LYNCH.

Collection will be made in aid of the Fund for Rent and in aid of the Church.

Morning Service at Eleven; Evening, at Half-past Six.

23, CROWN-STREET, READING.

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J. S. UNDERWOOD, Secretary.

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ENSHAM SCHOOL, OXON.—H. MATHEWS, Baptist Minister, begs leave to announce that the School duties for the next Quarter will commence on MONDAY, the 16th of JULY.

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Reference may be made to the parents of pupils who are now or were formerly in the school; among others, to J. Mellor, Esq., Q.C., Recorder for Leicester; S. Stone, Esq., Town Clerk, Leicester; J. J. Hollings, Esq., Leicester; Rev. Dr. Winslow, Leamington; Rev. T. R. Barker, Sir John College, Birmingham, &c.

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References kindly permitted to Humphrey Brown, Esq., M.P., Rev. H. Welsford, Rev. T. Wilkinson, Tewkesbury; Rev. T. F. Newman, Shortwood; Rev. J. Hyall, Gloucester; Rev. Morton Browne, LL.D., Cheltenham; Rev. W. H. Murch, D.D., London; Rev. C. Stovel, London; Rev. W. Brock, London; Rev. T. Swan, Birmingham; Rev. F. Trestrail, Secretary to the Baptist Mission; Rev. J. Angus, M.A., M.R.A.S., Stepney College; Lindsey Winterbottom, Esq., Stroud.

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References to the Pupils' Parents.

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Instituted A.D. MDCCCXLVIII. (7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110).

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48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

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Abstract of the REPORT of the Directors for 1854:—

"The number of Policies issued during the year . . . 1,302

Assuring the sum of . . . £583,074 0 0

Annual Premiums thereon . . . 19,624 8 8

Policies issued from the commencement of the Institution in December, 1835 . . . 17,494

Policies now in force . . . 13,175

Annual Income—from Premiums (after deducting £3,318 abatement allowed) . . . £177,999 5 9

Doitto—From Interest on invested capital . . . 44,073 7 7

£222,072 13 4

Amount returned to Members in abatement of Premiums . . . 240,131 11 8

Amount of Bonuses added to sums assured 126,564 0 0

Amount paid in claims by Death from the commencement of the Institution . . . 441,369 11 11

Balance of receipts over the disbursements in the year . . . 117,669 6 0

Increasing the Capital Stock of the Institution to . . . 1,092,166 9 8"

At the last division of surplus profits, made up to Nov. 20, 1852, the reductions varied from 6 to 89 per cent. on the original amount of premiums, according to the age of the member, and the time the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of premiums received during the preceding five years.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st July inst., are reminded that they must be paid within thirty days of that time.

Prospectuses and other information may be obtained on application at the Office.

July 4, 1855.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 505.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE SCOTTISH EDUCATIONAL BILL.

THERE is nothing which Governments are more prompt to seize and appropriate—nothing they are more expert in the management of—nothing they are surer to turn to profitable account—than *cant*. Trace back to their origin any of those institutions which are now believed to embody principles of policy radically erroneous, and practically mischievous and instructive, and you will discover that they had their foundations laid in the cant of the times. All that wise men are now seeking, with infinite toil and under countless disadvantages, to undo—all the systems which we would fain pull up, but which, having intertwined their roots with much that we value, we are obliged to let alone—all the glaring anomalies of our Constitution which are now condemned by reason, but which are still retained by custom—had their seeds sown in the prolific soil of popular cant. It is the business of true patriotism and sound statesmanship to distinguish between cant and truth—and to resist the one with as much firmness as they recognise the other with courage and consistency. To be opposed to the prevailing cry of the age is not always a proof of a presumptuous spirit, although it is commonly so esteemed to be—it results sometimes from a deeper reverence for those principles which, while all men admit to be true, few have received as worthy of entire and unreserved submission.

The cant of our day is the education of the people by the agency of Government. And, like most cants, it is an unreasoning expression of an amiable sentiment. "For the soul to be without knowledge is not good," is, perhaps, the fittest description of the now popular sentiment—to employ the most powerful machinery with which we are acquainted, in order to supply a full and constant communication of that knowledge, is the unreasoned conclusion upon which the sentiment has leapt. "Unreasoned" we say, and we say it advisedly. For the cant demand of the day disregards the adaptation of the means to the end. It is assumed that because Government can command a sufficiently extensive educational apparatus, it can also successfully apply it. It is taken for granted that adequate salaries will insure good schoolmasters, and that good schoolmasters will rejoice in well-filled schools. The habits of the people, the social causes which make them criminally indifferent to the education of their offspring, the strong religious differences which any national system must roughly override, the tendency of Government operations to sink into routine, to stifle individual enterprise, to quench benevolent and religious aspirations, and, in the end, to retard the very object they are professedly designed to accomplish—all these are kept out of sight. The cry is for "a national scheme of education"—and accordingly every other scheme of education is depreciated—all that has been actually done, or is doing, is spoken of with contempt—opposing evidence goes for nothing—arguments which cannot be answered are labelled with some motto of ridicule and thrown aside—and "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," becomes a cry under cover, of which designing men can safely perpetrate almost any enormity.

Take now the Scottish Education Bill of the

Lord-Advocate, and observe how astutely he has availed himself of a popular cry to enact one of the grossest jobs of the present day. Scotland has possessed a parochial provision for education from the time of the Reformation downwards, but, like all legally-established systems, it has been outstripped by time, and the stereotyped arrangement has become ill adapted to the wants of the age. The practical management of it is in the hands of the Established Church, which no longer comprises above a third of the population. The salaries of the schoolmasters, once deemed adequate, have sunk, owing to the progressive change in the value of money, into miserable stipends. Moreover, in certain thinly-peopled Highland districts, and in certain populous cities, burghs, and towns, school provision falls short of the wants of the people, or rather, in most cases, a class of the people remain uneducated, in spite of that provision. The deficiencies, however, of the parochial and legally-established system have been generally well supplied, and, in some instances, over supplied by voluntary and religious effort. The schools thus supported, are, as a rule, more efficient, and, as a fact, more numerous, than those maintained by the compulsory system. And, on the whole, it is asserted on high authority, that there are no towns in Scotland, and but few rural districts, in which any child need go uneducated in consequence of any lack of educational provision.

It is admitted that the Scotch people are attached to the principle on which their parochial system of education is based. It is admitted also that recent and extensive ecclesiastical changes in that country, rendered it expedient to liberalise the system, in order to adapt it to the wants of the community. Some legislation on the subject, therefore, appeared to be proper, if not absolutely necessary. These conditions, combined with the cant cry of the day, for "a national scheme of education," have been the materials in the hands of the Lord-Advocate, out of which he has framed as mischievous and tyrannical a measure as we have seen submitted to Parliament in recent times—a measure, moreover, which, spite of its worst features, is being eagerly passed by Scotch and English Members rejoicing in the designation of Liberals. How objectionable it is we can describe in a few sentences.

The bill, instead of dealing with the admitted and practical want of the country—instead of merely liberalising the management of parochial schools, and aiming to supply new schools where required by proved destitution, has been framed with a view to transfer the whole business of education in Scotland into the hands of a board, so constituted as to make it virtually a tool of the Government, and place all educational patronage within the grasp of the Lord-Advocate for the time being. Its provisions, if sanctioned by the Legislature, will have the effect of absorbing into the "system" all existing schools, parochial or voluntary, and of placing all schoolmasters at the mercy of the board, or, more correctly speaking, of the Crown-appointed and salaried Chairman of the Board. As originally drawn, and as stoutly and pertinaciously defended by the Lord-Advocate, it was provided that the Inspector's reports of existing educational means, upon which reports the necessity or otherwise of new schools was to be determined, were not to make mention of schools supported by any other means than those sanctioned by the bill—and the learned lord avowed in committee that it was a leading object of his measure to force all such schools into subjection to the Board, and absorb them into the national scheme. The bill professes to be unsectarian, and declares the abolition of all religious tests—but then it enacts, or is intended to enact, that if a schoolmaster teaches doctrines at variance with the shorter Assembly's Catechism, he shall be punishable with dismissal. It professes to be national, and yet it excludes by its provisions, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, and Jews. It also professes to be Presbyterian, but it enacts a clause which will render it impossible for at least a third of the Presbyterian body, to participate in the advantages it is supposed to confer. Its

main object is ostensibly the better education of the people, but it ignores all education but that which it brings under Government control. It allows the heritors, or as we should call them, landlords, to throw all parochial schools hitherto maintained out of unexhausted teinds—national property, be it remembered—upon public rates; and it provides that in existing schools one-third, and in new schools more than one-half, of the expenses shall be contributed from Imperial funds. The measure is a flagrant job, the practical result of which will be—if it was not designed to be—the relieving of the Free Church of the burden of supporting schools which she has set up in a spirit of sectarian rivalry, and of casting that burden upon the public.

In this cunning scheme of self-aggrandisement, the Free Church, we trust, is doomed to bitter disappointment. She chose to exclude Episcopalians from the bill, on grounds of ecclesiastical difference. She would not admit Roman Catholics, for reasons theological. She insisted on enacting that the education given by the master should be religious, well knowing that this would thrust aside the United Presbyterian Church. And having done all this, she claimed, *on the score of liberality*, to participate with the Established Church in free access for her members to the post of schoolmaster. This, of course, the Establishmentarians sought to prevent—and they so worded their amendments as to give an opportunity to Anti-State-Church and voluntary educationists, to support them without denying their own principles. The Voluntaries determined upon availing themselves of this method of defeating the main and most invidious purport of the bill, and, in two divisions, on Monday night, outnumbered the Lord-Advocate; so that, unless the decision be reversed in bringing up the report, the religious management of parochial schools in Scotland will remain untouched, and the Free Church will be ousted from the measure which she framed with the object of excluding all others. By applying to her the same rule as she applied to other denominations, the Voluntaries have rendered the measure worthless to her.

We have strong hopes that this most pernicious bill, popular as it is with a certain class of Liberals, will not become law this session. The three educational bills for England are already withdrawn; the Scotch bill has been temporarily crippled in committee, and may, perhaps, be effectually so on Thursday next, on the bringing up of the report. It is far from certain that if it gets through the Commons, it will pass the Lords. And if defeated this session, we trust it will be finally abandoned. Should such be the case, the education of the people of Scotland will suffer no detriment—on the contrary, it will have escaped a grave and imminent danger—the danger of being added to the numerous list of social objects of vast and vital importance which Government has never touched but to paralyse and retard.

WASTEFULNESS OF GOVERNMENT TRAINING.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

A Parliamentary Paper, just printed, on the motion of Mr. Hadfield, strikingly shows the wasteful expenditure incurred in the training of schoolmasters under Government management.

The Kneller-hall Training School cost 41,007*l.* for the land, buildings, and furniture; and the aggregate annual expenditure in support of the establishment in little more than five years has been 21,131*l.* Last year the expenditure was 5,031*l.* The number of resident students at present is thirty-seven, and the whole number who have been trained in the five years is 120—showing that each student has already cost the public (exclusive of the cost of the building) on the average 176*l.* The useful ends attained by this training institution so little corresponded to the expenditure, that the Home Secretary suggested to the Committee of Council the propriety of discontinuing it; and the institution is, in consequence, to be discontinued at the close of the present year.

In the Normal Schools receiving aid from Government there have been 9,386 students trained since the first Parliamentary grant, of which 8,216 have been

since the Minutes of Council of 1846. Of these, 4,407 were presented for examination for certificates, but only 2,882 succeeded in obtaining certificates, and of them only 283 obtained first-class certificates.

It appears that 658 students have left the profession of teaching (nearly all since 1849), after being wholly or in part trained in Normal Schools at the public expense; of whom 417 left it to follow other occupations, and 241 on account of failure in health or death.

The number of pupil teachers who have been trained to become teachers, but who have not been received into Normal Schools, is 9,788; of whom 6,619 are now serving apprenticeships. Of the remaining 3,169, it is stated that 1,544 have completed their apprenticeship, and "the greater part of them are known to be employed as public teachers," 170 are dead, 180 have failed in health, 307 have been rejected for want of proficiency, and 968 have been rejected, or have withdrawn from other causes.

It is evident from the above figures that a great number of young persons are trained at the public expense, who never fulfil the object of their training—namely, the teaching of public schools.

CONVOCATION.

The Convocation of the Clergy for the Province of Canterbury resumed their adjourned sittings at Westminster on Thursday. Besides the Archbishop of Canterbury, nine prelates—the Bishops of Oxford, Exeter, Winchester, Salisbury, Lincoln, St. Asaph, Bath and Wells, London and Gloucester—were assembled in the Upper House, and a considerable number of the clergy in the Lower House.

In the former, the Bishop of London brought up the report of a Committee on Church-extension. It recommends that before Convocation shall address themselves to the consideration of the subject, the existing anomalies in the representation of the clergy in the Lower House should be removed; and states that an opinion, signed by Sir Richard Bethell and Dr. Robert Phillimore, has been laid before them, pointing out a mode which, with the sanction of the Crown, would be safe and easy for removing these anomalies. The Bishop of London moved that the report be adopted. Thereupon rose a discussion; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of St. Asaph, and the Bishop of Winchester, speaking against the motion, as unwise and inexpedient. All the other Bishops were in its favour; and on a division they carried the report by 6 to 3.

An address to the Queen was also agreed to, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to grant them her Royal license to consider of a constitution; and, in order that their deliberations may include the clergy of the Northern Province, they pray Her Majesty to grant a similar license to the Convocation of the Province of York, and to sanction their communicating with that body, with a view to uniting, under Her Majesty's approval, their deliberations thereon.

The Lower House had been in the mean time occupied with a report of a Committee on Church-rates. The propositions made in the report are adopted from the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed in 1830 to inquire into the practice and jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts. It is this—that when a vestry refuses a rate or makes a rate, appeal may be had to Quarter Sessions, who shall have power either to make, confirm, or quash rates made; that rates shall be assessed on the same assessments as the poor rates; that all claims to pews shall be ascertained and registered; and that where competent authorities certify churches to be in good repair, the Queen in Council may suspend the law relating to Church-rates in respect to them. The report, and others, were read merely. The address agreed to by the Upper House was presented and discussed, but no decision had been come to when the House adjourned.

On Friday, both Houses again met: the Upper House adjourning early, for some hours, in order that the Lower House might have full time to discuss the address. After long deliberation, in the course of which many amendments were moved and adopted, the House agreed to the address; and it was carried to the Upper House, and assented to by the Prelates. The chief paragraphs finally assumed this shape—

That Committees of Convocation have sat, and, after careful consideration, have reported to Convocation on various subjects deeply concerning the spiritual welfare of this realm—namely, on the measures needful for enforcing discipline among the clergy, the extension of the Church, the modification of her services, and the reform of the representation of the clergy in the provincial synod of Canterbury. We are convinced that the full consideration of these subjects is of great moment to the well-being of our Church. But, in order that our deliberations of these, or any matters which your Majesty shall see fit to submit for our consideration, may be so conducted as to give to the Church the fullest satisfaction that, in the mind of the clergy, will be fairly expressed, we humbly submit to your Majesty that the representation of the clergy in the Lower House of our Convocation ought to be amended.

We venture, therefore, humbly to pray your Majesty to grant us your Royal license to consider and agree on a constitution hereupon, to be afterwards submitted to your Majesty.

Other business was deferred to next session; and both Houses were prorogued until the 30th August.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

DORKING.—The Church-rate contest in this town has ended in the signal triumph of the pro-rate party. At the declaration of the poll, there appeared for a 2^d. Church-rate, 128; against, 30. For retaining the item for warming the church, 129; against, 26. Not a twelfth of the rate-payers recorded their votes. Last year the opponents of the rate polled 80 votes against 188. The apathy evinced by too many Dissenters in

that struggle, dispirited liberal Churchmen, who, in the late contest, abstained from voting. The influence of the clergy and squirearchy is very great, that of Scriptural Nonconformity lamentably feeble, hence a result which is a disgrace to a town in which Nonconformists have existed since the memorable 1662.

BEDFORD.—There has been a sharp Church-rate contest in the parish of St. Paul in this town. At a vestry meeting, the proposal for a rate was negatived by show of hands. A poll was, however, demanded, which terminated in its signal defeat, the numbers being—against the rate, 375; for, 153, majority, 222. The result was placarded throughout the town, and excited great joy.

NORWICH.—A correspondent in this city writes:—"We have just carried most triumphantly a negative to the Church-rate in the parish of St. Peter's, Munroft, in this city. This is the most opulent and important parish in Norwich. A rate was never before called in question, but so strong was the adverse feeling, (even among Churchmen,) and so well were we organised to carry our amendment at the poll, that a voluntary contribution was substituted almost *nem con*. We have forty parishes in Norwich, each with a parish church. In many of the smaller parishes, rates have been negatived for years, but henceforth the example of St. Peter's will have such an effect, that it will be very doubtful if Church-rates are not doomed in every parish without exception."

MARGATE.—After two days' polling the rate has been decisively defeated, there having been a majority against it of 185 persons and of eighty votes.

MILTON, NEXT SITTINGBOURNE.—A meeting to make a rate was held on the 28th ult. The Rev. W. E. Parrett, who led the opposition, at the opening of the business required to have the minutes of the last meeting read, but this was refused as not being customary. On threepence in the pound being asked for, he demanded an estimate, which was then produced. The first item was 30*l*. for such repairs as might be necessary during the year, according to the opinion of the churchwarden. It was moved to expunge this, but the vicar refused to put the motion, on the ground that the proper time for objecting would be when the accounts were passed at the end of the year! Mr. Parrett protested against this, and demanded to have his protest entered. On his afterwards speaking against the proposal to make a rate, he was stopped by the vicar, because, said his reverence, they had met not to discuss, but simply to decide! Amid much consequent noise, it was proposed "that no rate be granted," on which the first proposal was abandoned and a twopenny rate proposed. About 25 hands were held up for the amendment and 33 for the rate. Fearing that great disturbance would ensue, Mr. Parrett did not demand a poll, but it is believed that had he done so, the rate would have been lost—a feeling in which the officials themselves concur. As it is, there is reason to believe that some persons voted who were not entitled, and that the rate is invalid.

BRAINTREE CHURCH.—THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.—We hear that nearly 700*l*. has been already subscribed voluntarily at Braintree and the vicinity towards the restoration of this venerable Church. The present worthy evangelical vicar was inducted in May, 1852, when he found the attendance somewhat diminished; he has, however, preached the Gospel with such success that the whole 1,600 sittings are more than filled.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO MR. COURTAULD.—We understand that about 200*l*. is now required to make up the amount which the joint committees require to raise for carrying out this design. The Rev. D. Rees, one of the secretaries, is now engaged in visiting Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and Bradford, to make personal applications for subscriptions to the very numerous opponents of Church-rates residing in those towns. We hope and believe that the appeal will be liberally and promptly responded to, it being important that the testimonial should be presented before the occurrence of harvest, and before Parliament separates.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—A copy of the correspondence between Bishop Gillies and the Lord President of the Council, on the subject of the Lord-Advocate's Education (Scotland) Bill, was issued on Monday morning. It appears that the expectations which the Lord-Advocate had held out to the Roman Catholic body of Scotland had led them to expect that he would "advise the Privy Council so to remodel their minutes as to allow to Roman Catholics in Scotland building grants on more favourable terms than they now enjoy," in the event of his bill passing in its present shape. The Lord President, in reply to the bishop, says he "is not prepared to give any promise of increased grants as a direct and necessary consequence of the Lord-Advocate's bill; but the minutes will continue to be adapted, from time to time, to the actual state of circumstances, and that favourable consideration will be given to the peculiar claims of the population of poor districts in large towns."

PROPOSED NEW BISHOPS.—Arrangements have been submitted to Her Majesty's Government, and it is said have been agreed to, for the erection of four out of the twelve new bishoprics proposed by the commissioners. The seat of the first will be at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and will comprise the whole of the archdeaconry of Northumberland, including, amongst others, the towns of Tyne-mouth, North and South Shields, Wark, Hexham, Knarlesdale, and Bedlington, at present forming part of the see of Durham. The second new bishopric will be formed out of the diocese of Rochester, and will comprise the archdeaconries of St. Albans and Essex, including, amongst other towns, St. Albans, Hertford, Berkhamstead, Rickmansworth, Tring, Hemel Hempstead, Welwyn,

Hitchin, Bishop's Stortford, Chelmsford, and Maldon; the seat of the bishopric will be at St. Albans. The third see will be formed out of the present diocese of Lincoln, the seat of the bishopric being at Southwell. It will comprise, amongst others, the towns of Nottingham, Retford, Worksop, Tuxford, Clarendon, Newark, Farndon, Normanton, Mansfield, and Grimsby. The fourth new see will be formed out of the present diocese of Exeter, and will comprise the whole of the county of Cornwall. The seat of the see will be at St. Columb, near Truro, the proceeds of which valuable benefice will be made over in perpetuity by the present rector and patron towards the endowment of the bishopric.

SIR CULLING EARDLEY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—A correspondence between Sir Culling Eardley and the Rev. Edward Hawkins, D.D., Provost of Oriel College, in reference to the re-admission of Sir Culling to Oriel, has been published. Dr. Hawkins offers to take the needful steps for complying with Sir Culling's desire, under the new statute as *extra Ecclesiam Anglicanam*, but the latter demands to be admitted without any declaration, holding that such requirement is contrary to the spirit of the late University Reform Act.

Religious Intelligence.

LAMBETH.—On Wednesday evening last a recognition service took place in connexion with the acceptance of the pastorate at York-road Chapel, by the Rev. Robert Robinson. Mr. Robinson has been sixteen years in the ministry, twelve years of which he passed at Luton as minister of Union Chapel. Mr. Robinson entered upon his duties some weeks ago. The recognition service commenced by the Rev. J. S. Pearsall, of Eccleston Chapel, Pimlico, reading. An interesting address explanatory of the principles of "Congregationalism," by the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar, followed; after which the Rev. John Hall, of Brixton, asked the usual questions. Mr. Joshua Field, a much-respected deacon, appeared for his brethren, and explained the circumstances under which the invitation was given to Mr. Robinson; and Mr. Robinson, in an interesting paper, gave a sketch of his ministerial course, and the circumstances which induced his acceptance of the invitation. The Rev. E. Mannering, of Bishopsgate, offered up the designatory prayer; and the Rev. Dr. Morison concluded with affectionate and appropriate counsels to the minister, the Church, and the congregation.

NEW COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—The fifth annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held at the college on Tuesday. T. M. Coombs, Esq., treasurer, took the chair. The Rev. William Farrer, the secretary, read the report of the council, which stated, that the number of students at the fifth annual session, September 29, was thirty-six, twelve having been newly received, and that three additional students were admitted at Christmas and one in March. It appeared, also, that twelve lay students have attended the classes. The total number on the books of the college has thus been fifty-three, of whom forty-four are either actually or prospectively students for the Christian ministry. Thirteen applications have already been received from candidates desirous of entering the institution at the commencement of next session. The Rev. Dr. Harris, and Professors Godwin, William Smith, S. Newth, Nenner, and Lancaster, gave in the Reports of Lectures and Examinations for the year in their respective departments, from which it appeared, that the attendance and diligence of the students had fully equalled, and in some cases surpassed, that which the Professors have been able to report on any former occasion. From the balance-sheet it appeared, that the total income of the College for the year was 4,304*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*., and that there is now a balance in hand of 109*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. The sum, however, received by congregational collections and donations amounted only to 1,058*l*. The Rev. Dr. Morison moved the adoption of the report, expressing great satisfaction that the Council of the College, in whom the Churches of the land reposed the greatest possible confidence, had been able to present so cheering a statement; and that it had not been necessary to take any exception on the score of diligence and careful application on the part of the students; which, to his own mind, was a point of great importance. The Rev. T. Aveling seconded the motion, bearing testimony to the efficient working of the institution. The resolution was then agreed to unanimously. The Rev. Thomas Binney moved the thanks of the meeting to Joshua Wilson, Esq., and Thomas M. Coombs, Esq., the joint Treasurers, for their valuable services to the institution, and that they may be respectfully requested to continue their services during the ensuing year. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Binney caused considerable amusement and surprise by reading an extract from an article in the *English Churchman* on the Cambridge University Bill, in illustration of the ignorance which prevails in High Church circles of the movements of Nonconformists. The Rev. George Smith then moved, and the Rev. Mr. Unwin seconded, a resolution, appointing the council for the ensuing year, which was also adopted. The Rev. B. Kent moved, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts having seconded, a vote of thanks to the Auditors, the Rev. George Clayton took the chair, and presented the certificates of honour to the students, who at this stage of the proceedings were introduced to the room. Mr. Clayton then proceeded to deliver an earnest and solemn address to the young men. The Rev. James Spence moved, and the Rev. W. Owen seconded, a motion affirming the "heartfelt thanks" of the meeting to Mr. Clayton for his very suitable discourse. The resolution was carried by acclamation. Mr. Clayton having briefly

expressed his thanks, the meeting concluded with a devotional exercise.

ABINGDON.—The Rev. R. H. Marten having received an earnest invitation to transfer his ministry to the new chapel recently erected in the Lee High-road, Blackheath, London, has tendered his resignation of the pastorate of the Baptist Church in this town. He will commence his ministry at Lee on the second Sabbath in July.

BIGGLESWADE.—The Rev. Philip Griffiths, late of Romsey, Hampshire, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church at Biggleswade, Beds, and entered on his stated labours on the third Lord's-day in June.

BRUNSWICK CHAPEL, BRISTOL.—The Rev. Edwin J. Harland, of Warrington, has accepted a very cordial and unanimous invitation to become pastor of the church at Brunswick Chapel, Bristol, and purposes to enter on his labours there on the second Sunday in August.

CONGREGATIONAL WORSHIP IN PARIS.—On Sunday, the 17th June, the small French Chapel, No 180, in the Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, was opened for worship and preaching by the Rev. John Shedlock, M.A., in the morning, and by the Rev. Dr. Willis, of the Free Church of Scotland, in the afternoon. The congregations were small, few having heard of it; but on Sunday, the 24th, the chapel was filled by a most respectable congregation at both services—the Rev. W. Brock, of London, preaching morning and afternoon. It is to be hoped that many of the visitors to the metropolis of France during the period of the Exhibition will give their aid and assistance to this infant cause. There are vast numbers of resident English in Paris, and not places of worship sufficient for their accommodation.

LEEDS.—The Rev. Clement Bailhache, late of Stepney College, has accepted the cordial invitation of the Church meeting in the Baptist Chapel, South Parade, and commenced his stated labours last Lord's-day.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS TO THE METHODIST NEW CONNECTION.—The late R. Barford, Esq., of London, has bequeathed to the Methodist New Connection the following sums: Paternal Fund, 1,000*l.*; Beneficent Fund, 1,000*l.*; Chapel Fund, 700*l.* He had previously given 1,600*l.* to various charitable purposes, in connexion with the same religious denomination.

NEW BEXLEY, KENT.—The anniversary services connected with the New Congregational Church, in this place, were observed on Wednesday, the 20th, and Sunday, the 24th ult. The sermons on Wednesday were preached by the Rev. W. S. Edwards, of City-road Chapel, London; and by the Rev. T. Lessey, of Barnsbury Chapel, Islington. The attendance throughout the day was highly encouraging. The devotional services were conducted by the Revs. J. Pulling, Deptford; S. Hedditch, Woolwich; G. Verrall, Bromley; W. Hosken (Baptist), Crayford; and J. Barfitt, pastor of the Church. On the following Sabbath, the Rev. G. Rose, of Bermondsey, preached to large congregations, and the united collections exceeded those of any former occasion.

OVENDEN, NEAR HALIFAX.—The Rev. Samuel Shaw, minister of Providence Chapel, Ovenden, has accepted an unanimous invitation from the Congregational Church at Middleton, near Manchester, and purposes commencing his labours there on the second Sabbath in August.

REIGATE.—The Rev. Thomas Rees, in consequence of the failure of his voice, has signified his intention to resign the pastorate, which he has sustained with much success for upwards of twenty-two years.

SETTLE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.—The Rev. Mr. Compston, late town missionary, Bradford, has consented to be the regularly-appointed minister of this chapel, and commenced his duties on Sunday last.

THE REV. EDWIN STRAKER, late of Tavistock, having received and accepted a cordial invitation from the English Independent Church, St. Helier's, Jersey, commenced his pastoral labours there on the first Sunday in July.

Correspondence.

THE REV. DR. HEWLETT, ETC.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to have to ask a last word about Dr. Hewlett; but it is necessary to put myself right with those who read my former letter.

Dr. Hewlett denies the words I impute to him. My informant is a well-known literary minister, on whom Dr. Hewlett called when travelling in the country for some insurance office. He personally told that minister, as the latter distinctively and positively states, that I was "indebted to him (Dr. Hewlett) for my present position; and that no man living owes more to another." I know my informant's testimony may be relied on; and I am sorry to be compelled still to hold Dr. Hewlett guilty of that false statement, now aggravated by a false denial.

Dr. Hewlett is self-convicted in this matter. He admits that he named his having "befriended" me as a reason for "surprise" at the adverse tone of a review imputed to me. Such surprise would exist only on the supposition that I well knew that he had so "befriended" me. But he seems to admit that I did not—perhaps could not—at least that I "may not." Yet, by the connexion in which he made the allusion, he himself confesses he clearly designed to make the impression (and did make it) that he had conferred on me some most important advantage and service, of which I was fully aware, and which, therefore, should have restrained me from the attack I was supposed to have made. On his own showing, he spoke so as to convey a false impression to his hearer.

Of Dr. Hewlett's modified statement, that he has "befriended" me, I have only to say, as of the original, that I am innocent of all knowledge of it. I have no idea when or how I received the benefit of his patronage

or friendship; and I am very certain that I never did. Dr. Hewlett's letter is, like the words spoken to my friend, very ambiguous, and carefully avoids facts. From the shelter of vague general statements I cannot drive him; and to innuendo and insinuation I cannot reply.

There is a mild form of falsehood in Dr. Hewlett's very use of words. When he says "we have seldom met, and sometimes at long intervals," he manages to distort the facts. If I ever did speak to him a second time in my life, I have utterly forgotten it. But "seldom" and "sometimes" imply more than even "twice or thrice" which Dr. Hewlett sometimes names. However, he does not pretend that we were ever friends or acquaintances—that, at least, is satisfactory. But, how is it that Dr. Hewlett has been so kind, and good, and efficient a friend to a person like me, who never heard a syllable of his good offices, never had a letter or line from him, never entered his house, nor ever heard his name in any sort of connexion with my own person or life?

The rest of Dr. Hewlett's letter I need not reply to: unless I aid his identification of me by at once admitting that I did "reside with my parents at Reading" till I was eight years old, now twenty-five years ago. Dr. Hewlett can scarcely wonder that I was angry at the statement brought to me, which he shows to be untrue. But that he actually made that statement, my informant seriously maintains; and he has no motive for falsehood in the matter. I must, therefore, consider still that Dr. Hewlett has taken, and even yet takes, a totally false position relatively to me; and I repeat, I never had his acquaintance, and never received from him any benefit whatever, or was in any way befriended by him.

My former letter to you was intended to avoid that private correspondence to which Dr. Hewlett now invites me. Nothing less than public denial was enough; for I could not consent to be considered or represented as the protégé or ministerial debtor of Dr. Hewlett. Besides, with such an instance of flagrant misrepresentation, or rather, pure untruth, before me, I did not feel safe in a private communication.

I wrote to you instantly, and without pause, on getting the facts respecting Dr. Hewlett's statement: had I thought twice, I might have considered it unimportant to me that Dr. Hewlett should narrate any amount of such fiction. I am now more unaffectedly pained, than "ferocious" about it. Several private letters on the matter show me that my only object is now gained. Apologising for this intrusion, I am, dear sir, yours, &c., G. A. BUBIER.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Church-rate Abolition Bill, in favour of, 9.
against, 1.
Education (Scotland) Bill, in favour of, 5.
for alteration, 4.
against, 3.
Factories, for further limiting the hours of labour in, 15.
Intoxicating Drinks, for prohibiting the sale of, on Lord's-day, 10.
Maynooth College Act, for repeal of, 27.
Rating of Mines Bill, against, 1.
in favour of, 1.
Sale of Beer Act, for repeal of, 26.
Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill, in favour of, 1.
against, 2.
Formation, &c., of Parishes Bill, against, 1.
Leases and Sales, &c., Bill, against, 1.
Marriage Law Amendment Bill, in favour of, 18.
against, 1.
Medical Officers (Navy), for improving their condition, 2.
Partnership Amendment Bill, for alteration, 2.
against, 1.
Public Health Bill, for alteration, in favour of, 1.
against, 15.
Anatomy Act, for inquiring into, 1.
Bleaching, &c., Works Bill, in favour of, 23.
Charitable Trusts Bill, against, 1.
Limited Liability Bill, against, 3.
Mortmain Bill, in favour of, 1.
Wage, for bringing to a speedy end, 2.
Schools (Scotland) Bill, in favour of, 1.
No Inquests Removal Amendment Bill, against, 1.
Public-houses (Scotland) Act, for extending the same to Ireland, 3.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Charitable Trusts Bill.
Medical Profession Bill.
Bleaching, &c., Works Bill.
Endowed Schools (Ireland) Bill.
Cryphoid, &c., Commissions Continuance Bill.
Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Bill.
Burial of Poor Persons Bill.
West Indies Relief Loans Arrangement Bill.
Lunatic Asylums and Regulating Acts Amendment Bill.
Chinese Passengers Ships Bill.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Continuance Bill.
Union of Contiguous Benefices Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Excise Duties Bill.
Duchy of Lancaster Lands Bill.
Dublin Carriage Acts Amendment Bill.
Partnership Amendment Bill.
Limited Liability Bill.
Christchurch (Tudmorden) Marriages Validity Bill.
Endowed Schools (Ireland) Bill.
Cryphoid, &c., Commissions Continuance Bill.
West Indies Relief Loans Arrangement Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Piers and Harbours (Scotland) Bill.
Metropolis Local Management Bill.
Tenants Improvements Compensation (Ireland) Bill.
Waste Lands (Australia) Acts Repeal Bill.
Indemnity Bill.
Halleybury College Bill.
Victoria Government Bill.
Dublin Carriages Acts Amendment Bill.
County Palatine of Lancaster Trials Bill.
Excise Duties Bill.

Duchy of Lancaster Lands Bill.
Education (Scotland) Bill.
Stock in Trade Bill.
Coal Mines Inspection Bill.
Endowed Schools (Ireland) Bill.
Cryphoid, &c., Bill.
Partnership Amendment Bill.
Limited Liability Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Youthful Offenders (No 2) Bill.
Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill.
Union Charges Act Continuance Bill.
Victoria Government Bill.
New South Wales Government Bill.
Indemnity Bill.
Halleybury College Bill.
Dublin Carriage Acts Amendment Bill.

County Palatine of Lancaster Trials Bill.
Piers and Harbours (Scotland) Bill.

DEBATES.

FORMATION OF PARISHES BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the Marquis of Blandford moved the second reading of the Formation, &c., of Parishes Bill. The object of the measure is to remedy the confused and complex relations which have sprung up in the Church since the erection of district parishes, district and consolidated chapelries, by the division of old parishes. At present there are seventy-nine district parishes, 557 district chapelries, and ninety-two consolidated chapelries. The arrangements respecting them have grown up from time to time without system; and there exists, consequently, a great complexity with regard to the patronage, the provision for the services, fees and rates. Lord Blandford proposes to remedy this state of things by promoting the independence of existing districts, giving increased facilities for the formation of districts, and providing means for the endowment of churches. He proposes to vest all the sites in the incumbents of the different churches as soon as they have assumed an independent character; to give the Ecclesiastical Commissioners power to erect a district into an independent parish on application from the incumbent and churchwardens; to designate the incumbent "vicar" or "rector," according as the mother parish is a vicarage or rectory; to repeal the Church-Building Acts, and vest the property held under them in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and enable the latter to subdivide parishes to any extent; and to vest the patronage in the person who built and adequately endowed the church, so as to dispense with pew-rents as much as possible.

Sir G. GREY acknowledged that the subject is important and deserving of grave consideration. It is now too late to make any progress; and if it were earlier in the session, it would be necessary to send the bill before a select committee. He recommended Lord Blandford to be satisfied with having placed it before the House, to withdraw it now, and bring it on early next session, when it might be read a second time and then referred to a select committee.

Sir W. CLAY regarded the powers in the bill with respect to Church-rates, the application of Government land, and the use of the Land Clauses Consolidation Act for the purpose of obtaining sites for churches, as most objectionable, and he hoped the bill would not be pressed.

Mr. PELLATT moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months. He contended that there should be equal justice to all parties, and that if the Church of England were assisted in obtaining sites for churches, Dissenters and Roman Catholics should receive the same assistance. A great deal had been done in the parish of Lambeth for the benefit of the poor, which was owing to Dissenters emulating the example of members of the Church of England, and members of the Church of England in their turn emulating the example of Dissenters. Things were going on extremely well, and there was no necessity for the bill.

Mr. COWPER thought the honourable member for Southwark (Mr. Pellatt) was not justified in supposing that there was anything in this bill to which a conscientious Dissenter could have any objection. He conceived that it was equally the object of the Dissenters and members of the Church of England to promote the extension of Christianity and of morality; and certainly that could not be done by depriving the Church of England of the power which it was endeavoured to confer upon her by introducing a mere efficient system than at present existed. Under all the circumstances, he thought the better course for the noble marquis to pursue at present would be to rest unsatisfied with having drawn attention to the subject, as it is to introduce the bill again in the next session of Parliament.

After a few words from Mr. HADFIELD, in opposition to the bill, the amendment of Mr. Pellatt was withdrawn, and the Marquis of Blandford then withdrew his original motion.

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill for revoking the Maynooth grant was resumed by Mr. MAGUIRE, who argued at great length in support of the grant. The bill, he declared, was urged upon the House by a miserable agitation out of doors, and, as a matter of policy and justice, he insisted upon the expediency of increasing instead of withdrawing the endowment to Maynooth.

The continuance of the grant was opposed by Capt. STUART and Mr. B. STANHOPE. Mr. P. O'BRIEN opposed the measure, and was still speaking when the hour of adjournment arrived, and the debate was again suspended.

The adjourned debate now stands for July 17th.

ARMY BARRACKS AND RECRUITING.

On Thursday, with reference to the new barracks lately erected, the Duke of RICHMOND called attention to the defective nature of barrack accommodation. His main objections were to the want of decent provision for soldiers' wives, who are compelled to sleep in the same galleries with numbers of unmarried soldiers; and to the want of day-rooms, as well as libraries. He also inquired whether the recruiting service is going on in a satisfactory manner?

LORD PAMMURE looked with satisfaction on the tendency of public opinion and public acts to improve the condition of the soldier. Much, however, remains to be done. Without day-rooms, barracks cannot be comfortable to the soldier; and it is neither pleasant nor becoming that equipments should be kept and all cooking done in the sleeping-rooms. It is absolutely necessary also, that if women are admitted into barracks, separate accommodation should be provided. But they might be dispensed with altogether.

it would be better if there were no married privates at all. With regard to recruiting, he made an interesting statement:—

It is impossible to deny that the establishment of the army is far below that which was voted by the House of Commons. I do not attribute this to the fact of a great number of men not having entered the British army, because we are at the present moment recruiting very nearly at the rate of a thousand per week; but there never has been a sufficient number enlisted to bring up the number to that which was voted by Parliament; and although we are gaining ground, yet we are, on the other hand, losing by the consumption at the seat of war. It occurred to Her Majesty's Government, that the difficulty might be got rid of by an increase of the bounty; but on consultation with the noble lord at the head of the army, and with those who have had considerable experience in this matter, we have been dissuaded from taking that step. We propose, therefore, to try another mode, which, though entirely novel in the British army, is one for which we anticipate considerable success. The plan is this: that to all soldiers who shall be engaged in the field of action before the enemy—and this will of course apply at once to the army in the Crimea—double pay shall be given. I propose that a shilling a day shall be added to the pay of all men who are now before the enemy, and that this addition shall take place from the day when they landed in the Crimea. I do not propose that this addition shall go immediately into the pockets of the soldiers. I am one of those who think that if the expenses which are put upon soldiers by some commanding-officers and others who take arbitrary views on these points were more carefully watched, the pay of a soldier would be amply sufficient for all his necessities in time of war. I propose, therefore, that this additional pay shall be invested in the savings bank in the country. If the soldier survives and returns to this country, it will accumulate into a fund which he will receive on his discharge; if he is pensioned, he will have it in addition to his pension; and if he falls, it will be given to his representatives. This plan I intend to make public in a few days, by means of a proclamation; and I trust that by adopting this plan, instead of increasing the bounty, I shall not only be taking the most adequate means of rewarding those who are already fighting the battles of their country abroad, but that I shall be enabled more economically to tempt the youth of this country to prefer the army as a profession, and to enter into it at a time when I have no hesitation in saying their services are most urgently required.

METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT BILL.

On Thursday morning, the House went into committee on this bill, resuming at clause 26, which had been omitted, which provides that the chairman of the central board shall be paid.

Lord SEYMOUR thought that the chairman of the board ought to be paid, but not the other members. The clause was amended in this sense.

Some conversation arose as to the number of vestrymen proposed in each district, 120, and the opinion was expressed that the number was too large. Sir B. HALL said that Hobhouse's Act had been incorporated in the bill, and that the number of 120 was prescribed by that act. Mr. A. PELLATT hoped that the clergy would not be *ex-officio* members of the vestries. The influence which they exercised in the existing vestries was such as to occasion feuds and discord. Sir B. HALL thought it fair that the incumbent of the parish should be a member of the vestry. This clause would not give greater rights than now existed. Mr. A. PELLATT proposed an amendment, but it was not pressed to a division, and the clause was agreed to.

The other postponed clauses were agreed to, and several new clauses added.

TENANTS' IMPROVEMENTS COMPENSATION BILL.

In committee on this bill, on Thursday, Lord SEYMOUR said, looking at the number of amendments of this bill of which notice had been given, it was evidently impossible that a satisfactory result could be arrived at this session; and, considering the backward state of the public business, he moved that the chairman leave the chair, so that he might move that the order for the further proceeding with this bill be discharged. Lord PALMERSTON submitted that, if there was matter in the bill which required a good deal of discussion, the better way was to set about discussing it, instead of wasting time by discussing whether it should be discussed or not. Lord SEYMOUR offered to withdraw his motion, but, this being opposed, a division took place, which negatived the motion, by 97 to 75. The committee then proceeded to consider the clauses of the bill, commencing with the 5th. On reaching the 11th clause, the Chairman reported progress.

LORD RAGLAN'S ILLNESS.

In both Houses of Parliament, on Friday night, the report of Lord Raglan's resignation drew forth questions and answers from Lord Panmure and Lord Palmerston. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Malmesbury inquired as to the authenticity of the statements in the *Times*, which had filled him with great concern. Lord Panmure replied—

In answer to the noble earl's question, I am happy to say that there must have been some error in the statement as to the resignation of Lord Raglan to which he refers. No such resignation has reached Her Majesty's Government, and I am happy to think that the occasion for it. It is quite true that Lord Raglan has been suffering for a few days from a severe attack of rheumatism. The first announcement which reached me in fact was on the day before yesterday; but late in the night I received further accounts from the Crimea, in which I am glad to say Lord Raglan was represented as most favourably, and I therefore see no reason for apprehending that his most valuable services will be lost to the country. With regard to Sir George Brown, I was also informed that that gallant officer had gone on board the Royal Albert for the benefit of his health; but, as the last account which I received mentioned him, I am led to believe that he also is improving. During the time that Lord Raglan has been confined to his quarters, and Sir George Brown has been on board ship, the army has been under the charge of General Simpson; than whom there is no better officer

to whom Her Majesty's Government would intrust the army with more confidence.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY took this opportunity to say that he had seen that morning the Chief Inspector of the Sanitary Commission in the Crimea, who informed him that nothing could be more satisfactory than the state of the army at the present moment. The medical officers and the commanding officers of regiments had joined heart and soul in adopting all possible preventive and remedial measures; and he described the commanding officers as being, in fact, so many sanitary commissioners in the field. The harbour of Balaklava was constantly cleansed; and, by the admirable arrangements of Admiral Boxer, all the filth and offal was carried to a distance and destroyed. Sources of water had been discovered, and there was every reason to believe that in a very short time ample supplies would be obtained.

In the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON, replying to a question from Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, stated some additional particulars. Lord Raglan's indisposition would probably render it necessary that he should not, for a week or ten days, take any part in the active duties of command. During the interval Sir George Brown would naturally have taken command, had he not been unwell. Government have reason to hope that Lord Raglan will, in a few days, be restored to his ordinary health. "The last accounts that we received were that he was considerably better." (Cheers.)

In reply to Mr. FRENCH, Sir CHARLES WOOD stated that Admiral Seymour and others were not "seriously" wounded by the explosion of "an infernal machine" in the Baltic; and that the Government are not prepared to carry into execution the scheme proposed by Lord Dundonald.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Mr. CAYLEY put a question to Lord Palmerston respecting the Governor-Generalship of India; and, not satisfied with the reply, took advantage of the motion for the adjournment of the House to renew a statement on the subject. The question was, whether, in selecting a Governor-General of India, the Government would abide strictly by the spirit of Sir Edward Lytton's recently-adopted resolution?

Lord PALMERSTON said, that the Chairman of the Board of Directors had given him notice that on Wednesday next he should name Lord Canning as successor to Lord Dalhousie. That selection is approved by Her Majesty's Government; and that choice will fulfil the resolution of the House of Commons, by placing at the head of the Government of India a person fully qualified by his energy and intelligence for the discharge of the important duties confided to him. If the Government required additional sanction, he might mention, without breach of confidence, that the Government of Lord Derby had so high an opinion of Lord Canning, that they were ready to have confided to him the seals of the Foreign Office.

Mr. CAYLEY, in a second speech, closely questioned the fitness of Lord Canning, and warmly recommended the Earl of Elgin as the "fittest person to fill this high and important office."

Lord PALMERSTON repeated his statement respecting the mode of choosing the Governor-General.

My honourable friend seems to think a third party ought to enter into this selection; that it should be not only a selection between the Court of Directors and the Crown, but one in which the House of Commons should interfere. (Cheers.) That which he has said of Lord Elgin does great credit to the warmth of his personal feelings and to his friendship for that noble lord. I am the last man in the world to underrate the qualities of Lord Elgin. It is, however, a mistake to imagine, that when he took the governorship of Canada there was a rebellion or any sign of a rebellion in that country. Lord Elgin administered that Government exceedingly well, much to his own credit; but he is not one of the persons thought of as the possible successor to Lord Dalhousie.

VICTORIA GOVERNMENT BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the third reading of this bill.

Mr. HADFIELD objected to imposing on the reformed Legislature the obligation of passing a grant of money for religious purposes. The Legislature should be left to act as they thought best with regard to that subject, and he hoped that the noble lord would reconsider that provision. It was not his intention to oppose the third reading of the bill; but at the proper time he should move an amendment, the effect of which would be to leave it to the reformed Colonial Legislature to decide whether this grant should be made or not.

The bill was then read a third time.

On the question that the bill do pass, Sir J. PAKINGTON moved, at the end of clause 4, to add the words "Provided always, that any bill for repealing or altering the aforesaid conditions shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, unless the governor thinks fit to withhold Her Majesty's assent thereto." It appeared to him that these words were necessary as a safeguard against precipitate change, and that the Government, by agreeing to the addition of those words, would be carrying out the wishes of the colonists.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought that the object which the right honourable gentleman had in view would be more conveniently attained by instructions being sent by the Colonial-office to the governor of the colony, that where he should not think fit to withhold his consent from bills, such bills should be reserved for the pleasure of the Crown.

After a few words from Mr. ADDERLEY, the amendment was withdrawn.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. HADFIELD, said the subject to which the amendment of the honourable gentleman referred had been discussed very amply the other night, and the committee had divided upon

it. He hoped the bill would be allowed to remain as it was.

The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the bill passed.

The New South Wales Government Bill and the Waste Lands (Australia) Acts Repeal Bill were read a third time and passed.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. BOUVIERIE, in moving the second reading of the Partnership Amendment Bill, stated the reasons which had induced the Government to introduce it and the Limited Liability Bill, considering these two bills together, because, as he observed, they were so intimately connected that it was impossible to discuss them apart, the first referring to private partnerships, and the second to joint-stock companies. He proceeded to explain the law with relation to the subject, the objections to the law, and the remedy proposed. In respect to private partnerships, the criterion of a partner was the sharing in the profits of the concern; and the law held that a partner, as agent of his co-partners, in a matter of common business, bound them by his acts to the full extent of their means. To this state of the law great, and, he believed, just objections were entertained, and he read the resolution adopted by the House on the 22nd June, 1854, declaring the law to be unsatisfactory and to require modification. He adduced instances of the severe operation of the law, which practically prohibited innocent and profitable undertakings. As no sound reason could be alleged for such a law, which did not exist in other commercial countries, and foreign experience had been strongly in favour of limited liability, he thought it not unreasonable to propose a change in this part of our commercial law, the effect of which would be to make it analogous to the French law of *Commandite* and the limited partnership of the United States. Having shortly stated the provisions of the bill, which would authorise the loan of money, under agreement to share in the profits of a concern, without rendering the lender liable beyond the amount of his share, he expressed his conviction that the change would be productive of great social advantages; that the gentry would not be, as at present, indisposed to advance money to be embarked in trade. With regard to joint-stock companies, they were partnerships with a large number of members, under a deed of settlement; but as the shareholders, who were constantly fluctuating, had no voice in the management of the concern, the bond of mutual trust and confidence which connected private partners did not exist; yet the Directors had the power of binding the shareholders to the full extent of their fortunes. This created a substantial distinction between private partnerships and joint-stock companies. He pointed out the vicious principle upon which the existing law and practice with reference to these companies were founded, and their injurious effects. The power exercised by the Board of Trade, of relaxing the law, he considered odious, and that the limitation of the liability of joint-stock companies ought to be general, care being taken that no one dealing with them should be liable to be deceived in his contracts; the bill, accordingly, provided that such companies as chose to carry on their concerns upon the basis of a limited liability should give ample notice that they did so. The measure exempted from its operation banks and insurance companies. He entered very fully into the objections alleged against this change of the law, denying that it would have a tendency to stimulate and encourage speculation, and observing that the Legislature ought to be careful not to place any dam in the channel in which capital flowed.

The measures were very well received by the House. The exceptions taken were that the bills do not go far enough. Mr. Collier, Mr. Malins, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. Cairns, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, supported the bills, and expressed a great desire that, though not all that could be wished, they should become law. Mr. LOWE objected to the exclusion of small capitals. Mr. CARR GLYN deprecated hasty legislation on the subject. Mr. HORSFALL approved of the principle of the bills, but stated that the merchants of Liverpool and Manchester are opposed to them, and urged delay. Mr. W. BROWN, disapproving of the bills, took a similar view.

Lord PALMERSTON expressed his gratification at the reception the bills had met with from the House. More restrictions have been retained in the bills than the Government think altogether necessary, in deference to great and strong prejudices; and they are not wedded to these details. But he called on those who thought they had not gone far enough to make some sacrifice, by not pushing their theoretical opinions, in order that the bills may pass.

Both bills were read a second time without a division.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, Lord Panmure brought down a message from Her Majesty recommending the House to take steps towards making a provision for the widow and children of the late Lord Raglan. The message, having been read by the LORD CHANCELLOR, was ordered to be taken into consideration the following evening.

In the Commons, Lord PALMERSTON brought up the following message:—

Victoria Regina.—Her Majesty, taking into consideration the great and brilliant services performed by the late Fitzroy James Henry Lord Raglan, Field-Marshal in Her Majesty's army and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces at the seat of war in the East, in the course of hostilities which have taken place in the Crimea, and being desirous, in respect of these and of other distinguished merits, to confer some signal mark of Her Majesty's favour upon his widow, Emily Harriett Lady Raglan, upon his son and successor to the title, Richard Henry Lord Raglan, and upon the next sur-

viving heir male of the body of the said Richard Henry Lord Raglan, recommends to her faithful Commons the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The message was also ordered to be taken into consideration in a committee of the whole House the next day.

SUNDAY TRADING BILL.

In the House of Commons, Lord GODERICH adverted to the scene which had taken place in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon, and inquired whether the bill which provoked so formidable a demonstration was to be proceeded with?

Lord R. GROSVENOR, after briefly vindicating the principles on which the Sunday Trading Bill was founded, and his own intentions in bringing it forward, intimated that he should not press the measure further during the present session.

Some farther discussion ensued, in which Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. H. Vernon, and Sir G. Grey took part. The conduct of the police force on the occasion in question was severely censured by several honourable members, and defended by the Home Secretary, who promised, if the pending investigation before the police magistrate should prove unsatisfactory, to institute some additional inquiries in another shape.

Mr. ROEBUCK remarked upon the peril of the precedent that was set by the Legislature undertaking to discuss a bill which it was found necessary subsequently to abandon by such an abnormal influence as had been exercised in Hyde-park on the previous day.

The order for the commitment of the bill was then discharged by consent of the House.

SCOTCH EDUCATION BILL.

On Monday, in committee, Mr. HADFIELD moved that this bill having been officially declared by the Lord-Advocate of Scotland to be exclusively a Presbyterian bill, and not (as is stated in the title thereof) "A Bill to provide for the Education of the People of Scotland," and that such declaration having been approved by the Committee of Council on Education; and considering that all denominations of Christians in Scotland (except Presbyterians) and others would be virtually excluded from partaking of the benefits intended to be provided by such bill, though they would be liable to be assessed under the same; and also, considering that the several bodies of Presbyterians are disagreed among themselves as to the objects intended to be promoted by the said bill, or the mode of accomplishing the same, and the restrictions and conditions thereof, while some of them are actively and entirely opposed to the said bill; and considering further, the numerous petitions that have recently been presented against it, it is resolved that the Chairman do report progress.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said that according to the calculation of the honourable member for Berwick, a sum of 200,000*l.* would be required to put this system in force in Scotland, so that for England and Wales, where education was in a far worse state than in Scotland, there would only remain for purposes of education a sum of 181,000*l.* as the whole sum voted for education in Great Britain was 381,000*l.* If a sum of 200,000*l.* were expended in Scotland, no less than 1,000,000*l.* ought to be expended in England and Wales.

Lord PALMERSTON deprecated the interruption of business by motions like that of the honourable member for Sheffield. He believed that the measure would not entail an expense much exceeding 80,000*l.* a year.

Mr. HADFIELD consented to withdraw his amendment.

On clause 14, which provided for the election and examination of the schoolmasters, Mr. LOCKHART moved, after the word "appoint," to insert "in such manner or on such branches of literature as with a due regard to the circumstances of the parish may be prescribed," the object being to maintain the superintendence of the Church in regard to the religious portion of the examination. This amendment was carried by 98 to 94, and the result of the division was hailed with loud cheering.

The addition of the words "in regard to his sufficiency for the office in respect to literature," was then moved by Mr. LOCKHART. There were ninety-seven both for and against it. The CHAIRMAN should, in accordance with the usual practice, vote with the "Ayes," in order that the House might have an opportunity of taking the words into consideration at a future stage. The amendment was accordingly inserted, and the clause was then agreed to.

On clause 15, by which tests are abolished, Mr. E. LOCKHART moved the insertion of words to the effect that schoolmasters should be required, before their election, to produce certificates from the ecclesiastical authorities of the religious body to which they belonged, showing that they had been for the five preceding years, regular attendants upon the ordinances of religion. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. C. BRUCE moved the omission of the clause, in order that the Government might have an opportunity of acting upon the principle, which they had professed to be anxious to carry out, of giving religious instruction to the people of Scotland. Mr. MIALI said the clause was a mere sham, intended to keep up a show of liberality, for although the Lord-Advocate had proposed to abolish all religious tests upon the entrance of a schoolmaster upon his functions, he now intended to empower the school committee to thrust the master out of his office for not educating according to a test. The clause was carried by 109 to 86.

Clause 19 enacted that the ratepayers in parishes where parochial and burgh schools were inadequate should consider proposals to found public schools in addition. Mr. BLACKBURN asked why this clause should only take cognizance of the existence of burgh and parochial schools, when it was known that there

were in many parishes other endowed schools? The LORD-ADVOCATE said, the object of the bill was to establish complete uniformity in the schools to be provided by this measure, irrespective of the voluntary schools. His object was to extend the parochial schools and make them adequate to the wants of the people of Scotland. They had a national system of education in Scotland, but there were great deficiencies in it.

Mr. STIRLING moved to amend the clause as follows: "Whenever the inspector had ascertained that the means of education afforded by the parochial, burgh, and other schools were inadequate, he should report the same to the board." Mr. FERGUS said he could not help thinking that a compulsory system must sooner or later be established. Mr. MIALI said there might be some difference of opinion whether the voluntary principle alone should be relied upon for the promotion of education, but there could be none that that principle should not be cast aside where it already existed. The bill proposed to ignore all existing schools not dependent on rates or national grants, and the practical consequence would be that no schools on the voluntary principle would be allowed to exist in Scotland; and this was called a Liberal measure, supported by Liberal members! (Hear, hear.) The LORD-ADVOCATE, in reply to the honourable member for Fifeshire (Mr. Fergus), said he thought that the bill would not in all respects reach the existing amount of educational destitution, and it might be a question hereafter whether some kind of compulsory system ought not to be adopted. He entreated the committee not to destroy the integrity of the clause, which was, indeed, the very hinge of the bill. Sir A. CAMPBELL considered this provision calculated to suppress voluntary efforts to promote education. Mr. PELLATT complained that the clause entirely ignored the existence of all schools which were conducted by those who objected, on principle, to receiving any State aid. This was most unfair to those who had done so much for education in Scotland. Mr. VANSITTART thought that nothing could be more illiberal than to put out of sight altogether those schools which had been established on the voluntary principle. The LORD-ADVOCATE said that, though his own views on the subject remained unchanged, yet, after the expression of opinion from different parts of the House, he would no longer oppose the amendment. It was carried by 73 to 40.

An opposition to fixing the minimum of a schoolmaster's salary at 50*l.* a year was unsuccessful.

On clause 26, which provides that public schoolmasters shall produce certificates and pass examination, the LORD-ADVOCATE proposed the insertion of words, providing that every schoolmaster "shall be bound to produce the like certificate of religious and moral character as that provided in regard to parochial schoolmasters. The words were ordered to stand part of the clause.

On clause 27, Mr. SMOLLETT proposed to prefix to the clause the following words: "The religious instruction to be given in all parochial and public schools under this act shall be in accordance with that heretofore in use in the parochial schools of Scotland;" but the LORD-ADVOCATE thought the addition of these words were unnecessary, as the object the honourable gentleman desired to accomplish was sufficiently denoted in the preamble and in other clauses of this bill. Amendment rejected by 93 to 38.

Mr. ALEXANDER HASTIE moved the omission of the clause, because he thought it would have the effect of preventing many of the best men in Scotland from assisting to carry into operation the provisions of the bill. Mr. HADFIELD objected to the clause on the ground that it was unjust to tax people for the support of institutions to which they had a religious objection. Mr. E. LOCKHART also opposed the clause. Mr. MIALI was in favour of leaving out a clause that would exclude from the benefit of the bill one-third of the inhabitants of Scotland. It was carried by 87 to 79. The result of the division was received with cheering.

Mr. HADFIELD then proposed to report progress. They had divided eight times that evening, and he thought they had proceeded quite far enough. (Laughter.) The honourable member did not however press his motion to a division.

The other clauses following this were agreed to without much discussion, until clause 38, when a proviso was moved by the LORD-ADVOCATE, to facilitate the Secretary of State giving his sanction to the rendering any industrial or reformatory school available for the benefit of vagrant children. Mr. BLACKBURN opposed the amendment, but it was carried by 125 to 51.

On clause 45, Mr. HADFIELD moved a proviso, "That all grants of money by the Committee of Privy Council for Education be discontinued to any sect or denomination in Scotland which shall take any benefit under this act." The LORD-ADVOCATE objected to this as vague and inapplicable; but, in reply to Mr. Blackburn, he said that the Government concurred in thinking it would be impolitic to continue the grants under such circumstances, and that they would be withdrawn from those parties which came within the operation of this bill. The amendment, after a word or two from Mr. HINDLEY, was negatived without a division.

The last clause was, after some further conversation, agreed to, and the House resumed; the bill, as amended, to be considered on Thursday (tomorrow).

ENGLISH EDUCATION BILLS.

On the motion for resuming the debate upon the second reading of the Education (No. 2) Bill,

Sir J. PAKINGTON, after a brief allusion to the delays and difficulties which had attended his efforts to further the progress of the measure, expressed his conviction that no chance existed of maturing any legislative enactment during the present session. He

hoped that the important question of education would be settled satisfactorily next year upon the principles laid down in his bill, of which he gave a rapid sketch, and moved that the order for its second reading should be discharged.

After a few words from Mr. HADFIELD,

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted the principles on which the educational system should be based, and of which the outlines were that existing institutions should be maintained as far as possible, and extended where possible; that the religious element should be carefully preserved, and the rights of conscience respected among the members of every sect. Comparing the educational status of the people of this country with that of continental nations, he deduced some satisfactory results, especially as regarded the quality of the instruction imparted under the free system adopted in England. Legislative attempts on the question ought, therefore, in his opinion, to be directed towards the expansion of existing establishments rather than the introduction of a new principle, whether borrowed from the so-called paternal Governments of Europe, or the secular institutions of the United States. He concurred in the course taken by Sir J. Pakington, and was willing also to withdraw the bill which he had himself brought before Parliament. With respect to the Committee of Privy Council, he thought it would be better that there should be a department represented in that House by a Privy Councillor, who could defend and explain the views of the Government with reference to education. Their attention was directed to the subject, and they would hereafter lay before the House a scheme for a Government Department of Education.

Mr. GIBSON repeated that a general system of education, supported by a public rate, must, if religion were made a part of it, teach one religion or all religions, and, both being impracticable, his plan of a secular education was the only one that could be adopted, not ignoring religion, but confining the State teaching to secular instruction.

After a few remarks by Mr. WIGHAM, Lord J. MANNERS, and Mr. LESTON, the orders for reading the three bills,—the Education (No. 2) Bill, the Education Bill, and the Free Schools Bill, were discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir JOHN WALSH asked Lord John Russell if it were true, as stated in the circular published by Count Buol, that he and the French Ambassador agreed to the last settlement of the Third Point proposed by Austria. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, as far as he could judge, all the statements put forth by Count Buol were accurate and correct.

Mr. WILSON, in answer to Mr. F. Scully, said, newspapers sent direct to Canada would be charged a penny—if sent through the United States, 4*d.*

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in answer to Mr. HILDYARD, said it was not the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to meet the case of the late banking defalcations, because he was not satisfied that the law as it stands was not sufficient to meet the case.

Lord BROUGHAM, on Thursday, said he had received a communication from the Brazilian Minister confirming what he had stated with regard to the cessation of traffic in slaves in Brazil, and he added to the fact of the rapid diminution of numbers imported from 1849 and 1850 to 1853, and the final cessation of the trade in 1854, that of the number of slaves imported in these years, 1,500 had been taken by the police in pursuance of the law of Brazil on that subject, and had been restored to freedom.

In reply to Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, Sir GEORGE LEWIS stated that the Civil Service Commissioners had issued circulars to the departments requesting to be supplied with the particulars of the examination required by each office, as well as with the list of all appointments subsequently to the order in council. Those lists have been supplied, and an early day named for the examination. Salary earned during probation is paid even when the officer is rejected.

In reply to Lord W. GRAHAM, Lord PALMERSTON stated, that on account of considerations of health, a portion of the Austrian army has gone home on furlough, subject to recall at a fortnight's notice; and for similar reasons some of the cantonments have been changed.

The following members have been nominated as the committee to inquire into the effect of the alleged contract of Baron Rothschild with the Government. The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Hotham, Mr. G. Butt, Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord Seymour, Mr. Napier, and Mr. Freshfield.

The following members are the committee on the Sale of Beer Bill: Mr. Henry Berkeley, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Ker Seymour, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Scholefield, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Massey, Sir William Clay, Mr. Brand, Major Baring, Sir William Jolliffe, and Mr. Cheetham.

The Royal assent was given by commission, on Thursday, to the following bills: Administration of Oaths Abroad; Infant Marriages; National Gallery (Dublin); and a number of private bills.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Sir J. PAKINGTON, said he did not find that any provision had been made by the Colonial Legislature for the maintenance of the Bishop of New Zealand; but he should not think it necessary to propose any vote on that account.

Lord ST. LEONARD'S, on Monday, called the attention of the House to the number of convicts who had been thrown back on society by the ticket-of-leave system, and suggested that some other method should be devised for the disposal of desperate characters. Lord GRANVILLE promised that the subject should receive every attention from the Government. Lord MELVILLE hoped that the Secretary for War would take care that no repetition occurred of a recent case, in which it appeared that one of these ticket-of-leave

men had enlisted into the line. The Duke of Cambridge protested against the infusion of so pernicious an element into the military service, which was a profession of honour.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The second meeting of this association took place on Wednesday evening, at Drury-lane Theatre. Admission, as before, was by ticket, and the house was again well filled. Among those on the platform were Mr. Scholfield, M.P., Mr. Mowatt, M.P., Mr. Pellatt, M.P., Mr. Otway, M.P., Mr. Murrough, M.P., Mr. Wise, M.P., Major Reed, M.P., Mr. Layard, M.P., Mr. Tite, M.P., Messrs. Charles Dickens, J. P. Gascoigne, W. J. Hall, G. Bishop, jun., J. I. Travers, F. Bennoch, D. Nicoll, J. C. Diehburn, J. A. Nicholas, J. Bell, J. Neale, &c. Mr. S. MORLEY (the Chairman) opened the proceedings with the statement that he was there as an Englishman who had received a great affront at the hands of those who had been intrusted with responsible duties; that change, or revolution, was absolutely required; that they knew how to manage matters without revolution; and that what they wanted was "such an expression of public opinion as should make Lord Palmerston believe that unless there were large, prompt, and sufficient concessions to this great national demand, his place would not be worth a month's purchase; and if that were once impressed upon his Lordship, depend upon it they might dictate their own terms." They wanted a different class of men in the House of Commons—men who do not mind being blackballed at clubs, and who are indifferent to invitations to West-end drawing-rooms.

Mr. C. DICKENS (who was warmly received) then addressed the meeting, and said:—

I cannot, I am sure, better express my sense of the kind reception accorded to me by this great assembly than by promising to compress what I shall address to you within the closest possible limits. It is more than 1,000 years ago since there was a set of men who thought they should be heard of for their "much speaking." As they have propagated exceedingly since that time, and as I observe that they flourish just now to a surprising extent about Westminster—(laughter)—I will do my best to avoid adding to the numbers of that prolific race. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The noble lord at the head of the Government, when he wandered in Parliament, about a week ago, that my friend Mr. Layard did not blush for having stated in this place what the whole country knows perfectly well to be true, and what no men in it can by possibility better know to be true than those disinterested supporters of that noble lord who had the advantage of hearing him and cheering him night after night when he first became Premier—I mean that he did officially and habitually joke at a time when this country was plunged in deep disgrace and distress—I say that noble lord, when he wondered so much that the man of this age, who has, by his earnest and adventurous spirit, done the most to distinguish himself and it, did not blush for the tremendous audacity of having so come between the wind and his nobility, turned an airy period with reference to the private theatricals at Drury-lane Theatre. Now, I have some slight acquaintance with theatricals, private and public, and I will accept that figure of the noble lord. I will not say that, if I wanted to form a company of Her Majesty's servants, I think I should know where to lay my hands on "the comic old gentleman"—(roars of laughter);—nor that, if I wanted to get up a pantomime, I fancy I should know what establishment to go to for "the tricks and changes"—(renewed laughter);—also, for a very considerable host of "supernumeraries," to trip one another up in the contention with which many of us are familiar, both on these and on other boards, in which the principal objects thrown about are loaves and fishes. ("Hear," and laughter.) But I will try to give the noble lord the reason for these private theatricals, and the reason why, however ardently he may desire to ring the curtain down upon them, there is not the faintest present hope of their coming to a conclusion. It is this. The public theatricals which the noble lord is so condescending as to manage are so intolerably bad, the machinery is so cumbrous, the parts so ill-distributed, the company so full of "walking gentlemen"—(laughter)—the managers have such large families, and are so bent upon putting those families into what is theatrically called "first business"—not because of their aptitude for it, but because they are their families—that we find ourselves obliged to organise an opposition. (Cheers.) We have seen the *Comedy of Errors* played so diametrically like a tragedy that we really cannot bear it. We are, therefore, making bold to get up the *School of Reform*, and we hope before the play is out to improve that noble lord by our performance very considerably. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) If he object that we have no right to improve him without his license, we venture to claim that right in virtue of his orchestra, consisting of a very powerful piper whom we always pay. (Laughter.) Sir, as this is the first political meeting I have ever attended—(hear)—and as my trade and calling is not associated with politics, perhaps it may be useful for me to show how I came to be here, because reasons similar to those which have influenced me may still be trembling in the balance in the minds of others. I want at all times in full sincerity to do my duty by my countrymen. If I feel an attachment towards them, there is nothing disinterested or meritorious in that, for I can never too affectionately remember the confidence and friendship that they have long reposed in me. (Cheers.) My sphere of action, which I shall never change, I shall never overstep further than this, or for a longer period than I do to-night. By literature I have lived, and through literature I have been content to serve my country; and I am perfectly well aware that I cannot serve two masters. In my sphere of action I have tried to understand the heavier social grievances, and to help to set them right. (Cheers.) When the *Times* newspaper proved its then almost incredible case in reference to the ghastly absurdity of that vast labyrinth of misplaced men and misdirected things which had made England unable to find on the face of the earth an enemy one-twentieth part so potent to effect the misery and ruin of her noble defenders as she has been herself, I believe

that the gloomy silence into which the country fell was by far the darkest aspect in which a great people had been exhibited for many years. (Cheers.) With shame and indignation lowering among all classes of society, and this new element of discord piled on the heaving basis of ignorance, poverty, and crime—which is always below us—with little adequate expression of the general mind or apparent understanding of the general mind in Parliament, with the machinery of the Government and the Legislature going round and round, and the people falling from it and standing aloof, as if they left it to its last remaining function—of destroying itself—when it has achieved that, the destruction of so much that was dear to them, I did and do believe that the only wholesome turn affairs so menacing could possibly take was the awakening of the people, the outspokening of the people, the uniting of the people in all patriotism and loyalty to effect a great peaceful constitutional change in the administration of their own affairs. (Cheers.) At such a crisis this association arose; at such a crisis I joined it, considering its future case to be—if further case could possibly be needed—that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," that man should be gregarious in good citizenship as well as in other things, and that it is a law in nature that there must be a centre of attraction for particles to fly to before any serviceable body with recognised functions can come into existence. This association has arisen, and we belong to it. What are the objections to it? I have heard in the main but three, which I will now briefly notice. It is said, that it is proposed by this association to exercise an influence through the constituencies on the House of Commons. I have not the least hesitation in saying that I have the smallest amount of faith in the House of Commons at present existing—(hear, hear)—and that I consider the exercise of such influence highly necessary to the welfare and honour of this country. (Cheers.) I was reading no later than yesterday the book of Mr. Pepys, which is rather a favourite of mine, in which he, 200 years ago, writing of the House of Commons, says: "My cousin, Roger Pepys, tells me that it is matter of the greatest grief to him in the world that he should be put upon this trust of being a Parliament man, because he says nothing is done that he can see out of any truth and sincerity, but mere envy and design." Now, how it comes to pass that after 200 years, and many years after a Reform Bill, the House of Commons is so little changed, I will not stop to inquire. I will not ask how it happens that bills which cramp and worry the people and restrict their scant enjoyments are so easily passed—(cheers)—and how it happens that measures for their real interests are so very difficult to be got through Parliament. (Cheers.) I will not analyse the confined air of the lobby, or reduce to their primitive bases the elements of those statements which were made by honourable gentlemen who were once the candidates for your and my independent vote and interest. I will not ask what is that Secretarian figure, full of blandishments, standing on the threshold, with its finger on its lips. I will not ask how it comes that those personal altercations, involving all the removes and definitions of Shakespeare's Touchstone—the retort courteous—the quip modest—the reply churlish—the reproof valiant—the countercheck quarrelsome—the lie circumstantial and the lie direct,—are of immeasurably greater interest in the House of Commons than the health, the taxation, and the education of a whole people. (Cheers.) I will not penetrate into the mysteries of that secret chamber in which the Bluebeard of the party keeps his strangled public questions, and with regard to which, when he gives the key to his wife—the new comer—he strictly charges her on no account to open the door. (Laughter.) I will merely put it to the experience of everybody here whether the House of Commons is not occasionally a little hard of hearing—a little hard of hearing, a little dim of sight, a little slow of understanding, and whether, in short, it is not in a sufficiently invalidated state to require close watching, and an occasional application of sharp stimulants; and whether it is not capable of considerable improvement. (Cheers.) I believe that, in order to preserve it in a state of real usefulness and independence, the people must be very watchful and very jealous of it, and it must have its memory jogged and be kept awake when it happens to have taken too much of the Ministerial narcotic—it must be trotted about, and must be hustled and pinched in that friendly way as is the usage in such cases. (Laughter.) I hold that no power can deprive us of the right to administer our functions as a body comprising electors from all parts of the country, associated together because their country is dearer to them than drowsy twaddle, unmeaning routine, or worn-out contentionalities. (Cheers.) This brings me to objection number two. It is stated that this association sets class against class. Is this so? (Cries of "No.") No, it rather finds class set against class, and seeks to reconcile them. I wish to avoid placing in opposition those two words "the aristocracy" and "the people." I am one who can believe in the virtues and uses of both, and would not on any account deprive either of a single just right belonging to it. (Cheers.) I will use, instead of these words, the terms, "the governors" and "the governed." These two bodies the association finds with a gulf between them, in which are lying, newly-buried, thousands on thousands of the bravest and most devoted men that even England ever bred. (Cheers.) It is to prevent the recurrence of innumerable smaller evils of which that calamity was the crowning height and the necessary consummation, and to bring together those two fronts looking now so strangely at each other, that this association seeks to help to bridge over that abyss with a structure founded on common justice and supported by common sense. (Cheers.) "Setting class against class!" That is the very parrot prattle that we have so long heard. Try its justice by the following example.—A respectable gentleman had a large establishment and a great number of servants who were good for nothing—who, when he asked them to give his children bread, gave them stones—who, when they were told to give fish, gave serpents—who, when they were ordered to send to the East, sent to the West—who, when they ought to have been serving dinner in the North, were consulting exploded cookery books in the South—who wasted, destroyed, tumbled over each other, and were bringing everything to ruin; when at last the respectable gentleman calls his house steward and says, even then more in sorrow than in anger, "This is a terrible business, no fortune can stand it—no moral equanimity can I bear it! I must change my system, I must obtain servants who will do their duty;"—the house steward throws up

his eyes in pious horror, and says, "Good God, master, you are setting class against class!"—and then rushes off into the servants' hall and delivers a long and melting oration on that wicked feeling. (Laughter.) I now come to the third objection, which is common among young gentlemen who are not particularly fit for anything but spending money they have not got. (Laughter.) Their objection is usually compromised in the observation, "How very extraordinary it is that these Administrative Reform fellows can't mind their own business." I think it will occur to all that a very sufficient mode of disposing of this objection is to say that it is our own business we mind when we come forward in this way, and it is to prevent it from being mismanaged by them. (Hear.) I observe from the Parliamentary debates—which have of late, by the by, frequently suggested to me that there is this difference between the bull of Spain and the bull of Nineveh, that, whereas, in the Spanish case, the bull rushes at the scarlet in the Ninivite case the scarlet rushes at the bull. (Laughter and cheers.) I have observed from the Parliamentary debates that, by a curious fatality, there has been a great deal of the reproof valiant and the countercheck quarrelsome in reference to every case showing the necessity of Administrative Reform, by whomsoever produced, whensoever, and wheresoever. (Cheers.) I dare say I should have no difficulty in adding two or three cases to the list, which I know to be true, and which I have no doubt will be contradicted. (Laughter and cheers.) I should have no difficulty in adding two or three cases to the list, but I consider it a work of supererogation, for if the people at large be not already convinced that a sufficient general case has been made out for Administrative Reform, I think they never can be and never will be. (Cheers.) There is, however, an old, indisputable, very well known story, which has so pointed a moral at the end of it that I will substitute it for a new case, by doing which I may avoid, I hope, the sacred wrath of St. Stephen's. (Laughter.) Ages ago, a savage mode of keeping accounts on notched sticks was introduced into the Court of Exchequer, and the accounts were kept much as Robinson Crusoe kept his calendar on the desert island. (Laughter.) In the course of considerable revolutions of time the celebrated Cocker was born, and died. (Laughter.) Walkingame, of the Tutor's Assistant, well versed in figures, was also born, and died—a multitude of accountants, book-keepers, and actuaries were born, and died. Still official routine inclined to these notched sticks, as if they were the pillars of the constitution, and still the Exchequer accounts continued to be kept on certain splints of elm wood, called "tallies." ("Hear," and laughter.) In the reign of George III. an inquiry was made by some revolutionary spirit, whether pen, ink, and paper, and slates and pencils being in existence, this obstinate adherence to an obsolete custom ought to be continued, and whether a change ought not to be effected. All the red tape in the country grew redder at the bare mention of this bold and original conception, and it took till 1826 to get these sticks abolished. (Laughter.) In 1834, it was found that there was a considerable accumulation of them, and the question then arose, what was to be done with such worn-out, worm-eaten, rotten old bits of wood! I dare say there was a vast amount of minuting, memorandum, and despatch-boxing on this mighty subject. The sticks were housed at Westminster, and it would naturally occur to any intelligent person that nothing could be easier than to allow them to be carried away for firewood by the miserable people who live in that neighbourhood. However, they never had been useful, and official routine required that they never should be, and so the order went forth that they were to be privately and confidentially burnt. (Laughter and cheers.) It came to pass that they were burnt in a stove in the House of Lords. The stove, overgrown with these preposterous sticks, set fire to the panelling; the panelling set fire to the House of Lords; the House of Lords set fire to the House of Commons; the two Houses were reduced to ashes; architects were called in to build others; we are now in the second million of the cost thereof; the national pig is not nearly over the stile yet, and the little old woman, Britannia, hasn't got home to night. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Now, I think we may reasonably remark, in conclusion, that all obstinate adherence to rubbish which the time has long outlived, is certain to have in the soul of it more or less that is pernicious and destructive, and that will some day set fire to something or other, which, if given boldly to the winds, would have been harmless, but which obstinately retained is ruinous. (Cheers.) I believe myself that when Administrative Reform goes up it will be idle to hope to put it down in this or that particular instance. The great, broad, and true cause that our public progress is far behind our private progress, and that we are not more remarkable for our private wisdom and success in matters of business than we are for our public folly and failure I take to be as clearly established as the sun, moon, and stars. To set this right, and to clear the way in the country for merit everywhere, accepting it equally whether it be aristocratic or democratic, only asking whether it be honest or true, is, I take it, the true object of this association. (Cheers.) This object it seeks to promote by uniting together large numbers of the people, I hope, of all conditions, to the end that they might better comprehend, bear in mind, understand themselves, and impress upon others the common public duty. Also, of which there is great need, that by keeping a vigilant eye on the skirmishers thrown out from time to time by the generals of party, they may see that their feints and manoeuvres do not oppress the small defaulters and release the great, and that they do not gull the public with a field-day review of reform, instead of an earnest hard-fought battle. (Loud cheers.) I have had no consultation with any one upon the subject, but I particularly wish that the directors may devise some means of enabling intelligent working-men to join this body on easier terms than subscribers who have larger resources. (Cheers.) I could wish to see great numbers of them belong to us, because I sincerely believe that it would be good for the common weal. Said the noble lord at the head of the Government, when Mr. Layard asked him for a day for his motion, "Let the honourable gentleman find a day for himself." ("Shame, shame.")

Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Caesar feed
That he is grown so great?

(Loud cheers.) If our Caesar will excuse me, I would take the liberty of reversing that cool and lofty sentiment, and I would say, "First Lord, your duty is to see

that no man is left to find a day for himself. (Cheers.) See you, who take the responsibility of government, who aspire to it, live for it, intrigue for it, scramble for it, who hold to it tooth and nail when you can get it, see you that no man is left to find a day for himself. (Loud cheers.) In this old country, with its seething, hard-worked millions, its heavy taxes, its swarms of ignorant, its crowds of poor, and its crowds of wicked, woe the day when the dangerous man shall find a day for himself, because the head of the Government failed in his duty in not anticipating it by a brighter and a better one. (Great cheering.) Name you the day, First Lord; make a day, work for a day beyond your little time, Lord Palmerston, and history in return may then—not otherwise—and a day for you: a day equally associated with the contentment of the loyal, patient, willing-hearted English people, and with the happiness of your Royal Mistress and her fair line of children." (Loud and protracted cheering.)

Some other speakers, Mr. Torrens McCullagh, and Mr. Bennoch next addressed the meeting, but were listened to with impatience after Mr. Dickens had ended his address, and then a brief but effective speech from Mr. Layard brought the proceedings to a close.

Foreign and Colonial.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS.

On Monday, the Emperor of the French opened the extraordinary sessions of the Legislative Chambers with the following speech:

Messieurs les Sénateurs,
Messieurs les Députés,

The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination. Unhappily, the Conferences of Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the question before you.

One year already had passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favour the adhesion of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe.

In that situation the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our successes a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, forsooth, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and of the sacrifices already made?

Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation.

We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a break-water against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river.

We demanded, in the interests of Austria and Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against these repeated invasions of the North.

We demanded, in the interest of humanity and of justice, the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan.

In the interests of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number which she could only maintain with an aggressive object.

Well, all these propositions, which I may call magnanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the Conferences.

Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed.

Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.

To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and, on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

The war had to follow its course.

The admirable devotion of the army and navy will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle.

The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me.

Some months since it offered me 1,700,000,000 francs more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honour and its rights as a great nation.

I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and, a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is, therefore, with regret that I abandoned the idea.

My Government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment Bill, there will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a recruitment bill.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore.

So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world.

Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the

instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can retemper it, and restore it to the rank which is its due.

Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations."

The Government demands a new loan of seven hundred and fifty million francs. It proposes an impost of one-tenth on produce, and on the revenue accruing from the carriage of passengers and goods by railway. 140,000 men of the class 1855 are called under arms.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Abd-el-Kader has received permission from the French Government to reside at Constantinople, Broussa having been partially destroyed by earthquakes.

A letter states that the diligence in which Lord Howden was proceeding to Paris had been stopped for six hours by the Carlists, near Burgos.

Marryat's fiction of a "triangular" duel has been converted into fact at the Californian Diggings; in one case three miners fought thus with revolvers; two were killed, and the third was dangerously wounded.

The *Press* has discovered a new phraseology for the communication of certain interesting intelligence. "We have the best authority," says the *Press*, "for contradicting the statement which has lately been made public, that there is at present any probability of lineal transmission of the Crown of France."

Apartments are being arranged at St. Cloud for the reception of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who are expected in Paris early in August. The chateau will form a delightful residence for Her Majesty. The interior is very beautifully furnished, and rich in Gobelin tapestry, Sévres china, and other elegancies.

The official journal of Berlin announces that the King of Prussia was slightly indisposed on the 26th, and obliged to take to his bed for a few hours, but that His Majesty was able to get up in the evening.

The *Journal of the Ministry of the Interior* has just given, for the first time, some particulars of an event that occurred more than three months ago at Moscow, which caused great consternation at the time, in connexion with the death of the Emperor Nicholas. The celebrated great bell, "Reni," suspended in the tower of St. Iwan, in the Kremlin, whilst being tolled for the Czar, fell, in consequence of the iron supporters giving way, and broke through three separate stories of vaults, killing five persons on the spot, whilst five were wounded severely and four slightly. The accident made a deep impression at the time on the minds of the superstitious Russians, who regarded it as a direct visitation from Heaven in condemnation of the war undertaken by the Emperor; and processions were made, fasts instituted, and candles burned to the Panagia, or Holy Virgin, to appease the wrath of Heaven. The bell is probably the largest in the world, weighing no less than 2,000 poods, or 80,000 pounds. After three months' incessant labour, it has been swung again.

Postscript.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CRIMEA.

Elsewhere we give a brief summary of the letter of the Crimean correspondent of the *Daily News* describing the disastrous assault on the Malakhoff and Redan batteries. This morning's *News* contains another letter on the subject, as well as a lengthened and interesting narrative from the *Times* correspondent. We are sorry that space will not admit of lengthened extracts. Both accounts concur in describing the general belief that the operation would be successful, and in attributing its failure, in great measure, to neglect in resuming the bombardment for an hour or two early on the morning of the 18th.

An hour or so before the combined forces marched from the camp the French Commander-in-Chief rode over to our own head-quarters and declared that he could not wait for this preliminary assault of artillery, as he would have so many men in his trenches before the Malakhoff that there would be no cover for them; and, consequently, they (and we) must attack at daybreak, at all hazards, and take the chance of finding the enemy's guns in the most favourable condition in which our bombardment and their owners' subsequent idleness might have left them. Of course Lord Raglan complied, though forty-nine out of fifty of the subalterns in his camp would have foretold the consequences to be expected; and, accordingly, soon after the first streaks of sunlight broke over the horizon the doomed thousands rushed to defeat and death.

On the 19th, in the afternoon, there was an armistice, which is very vividly described by Mr. Russell, of the *Times*.

The Russians (says the *Daily News* correspondent) threw out an advanced line of sentries to keep off prying eyes from the Redan, and a similar precaution having been taken on our side, the neutral space was thus narrowed greatly. The scenes of battle carnage have been often enough described, so I need only say that this one was like the rest—harrowing to look on. Dead and dying lay all over the ground. During this proceeding a number of Russian officers mingled amongst our party, and as several of them spoke English fluently, a good deal was said. Their "pumping" inclination, however, was so marked as in most cases to defeat itself. It was by one of these polite foes that the inquiry was made of an Englishman at my side whether "our generals had been really drunk or not during the recent assault."

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord PANMURE moved an address to the Crown reciprocating the

Royal message relative to the services of the late Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, and assuring Her Majesty of their Lordships' co-operation in any measure by which the tokens of esteem and gratitude for those services could be publicly rendered to his widow and heirs.

The Earl of DERBY shared in the sentiment of admiration and respect for the late Commander-in-Chief, from whose long and brilliant career he singled out for especial notice the fact that for more than forty years he had enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Wellington. Enalising the personal qualities of the deceased officer, Lord Derby adverted to the disinterestedness he displayed in accepting the command of the Crimean army, although in so doing he sacrificed large pecuniary interests and risked his life at the first call of duty.

Further acknowledgment of the merits and services of Lord Raglan was expressed by Viscount Hardinge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Galloway, Earl Granville, the Earl of Ellesmere, and Lord Brougham, after which the motion was carried *nem. con.*

At the evening sitting of the Commons, the House having resolved itself into committee, proceeded to consider the Royal message.

Lord PALMERSTON briefly recapitulated the acts and qualities that had distinguished the deceased officer, and pointed out the benefits which, in peace and war, serving against an enemy or in cementing a cordial friendship with Allies, the country had derived from them. Feeling convinced that the sense of gratitude was deeply and generally felt, both in the Legislature and the country, he proposed, as a partial expression of that feeling, that an annuity of 1,000*l.* a year should be granted to the widow of the late Lord Raglan, and 2,000*l.* a year to the present possessor of the title, with remainder to his next heir.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI, who added some eulogistic remarks upon the career of the late Commander-in-Chief.

Entire concurrence in the motion was expressed by Sir DE L. EVANS and Admiral WALCOTT.

Lord J. RUSSELL having enjoyed for many years an official and personal connexion with Lord Raglan, bore testimony to his heroic virtues and unaffected simplicity of character.

The question was put from the chair, when Mr. M. GIBSON interposed, and after remarking that the Crimean expedition had been undertaken against the judgment of Lord Raglan, at the instance of the home Government, inquired what was to be the future policy of the Administration respecting the conduct of the war. The right honourable member then diverged into the question of the Vienna Conference.

Lord PALMERSTON, professing himself perfectly ready to explain or vindicate the conduct of the Government, refused to enter upon the subject at a moment so inopportune.

The motion was then carried unanimously, and the House resumed.

SALE AND PURCHASE OF COMMISSIONS.

Mr. RICH moved a resolution, setting forth that the existing system of purchase and sale of commissions, promotions, and appointments in the army, had failed in its ostensible object, was unjust in its working, inconsistent with the principles and practice of other public departments, and ought to be discontinued as speedily as was compatible with a just and gradual satisfaction of the claims of individuals and the interests of the State. The honourable member was proceeding to offer arguments in support of his motion, when the House was counted out at half-past seven o'clock.

The House of Commons, at their mid-day sitting, completed the discussion in committee of the Metropolitan Local Management Bill.

Some progress was made with clauses on the Passengers Act Amendment Bill, when the sitting was suspended.

The King of the Belgians, accompanied by the Princess Charlotte and the Count de Flanders, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived at Dover at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. He reached Buckingham Palace about three p.m.

Yesterday Prince Albert presided at the inauguration ceremony of the new buildings at Earlswood, near Reigate, intended as an asylum for idiots. The new structure will accommodate about 400 children, and has been built at a cost of about 35,000*l.*

A committee, meeting at an inn in Smithfield, invites suggestions as to the most appropriate use of the site of the old market.

News has arrived that the British have destroyed Nystadt in the Baltic.

A letter from Dr. Sutherland announces the death of Mr. William Gavin, who "never recovered the shock of his brother's death." He was buried beside his brother.

The *Journal de Constantinople* reports that the town of Kertch no longer exists, a fire having completed its destruction on the 14th June.

The life of the Emperor Soulouque is said to be despaired of. It is to be feared that the question of succession will bring new troubles upon Hayti.

Dr. M'Craith, carried off by bandits at Smyrna, has been ransomed for 500*l.*

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, July 4.

We have an increased inquiry to-day for oats, which are selling at rather over Monday's rates. Wheat, barley, and other articles without alteration.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 580 qrs; foreign, 1,750 qrs. Barley, English, 860 qrs; foreign, — qrs. Oats, English, 10 qrs; Irish, 480 qrs; foreign, 180 qrs. Flour, English, 1,370 qrs; Irish —; foreign, — sacks.

THE NEW NEWSPAPER STAMP ACT.

The bill abolishing the compulsory Newspaper Stamp having become law, the NONCONFORMIST to-day appears in its new form, subject to the postal regulations which we gave at length in our last number. The price of the Paper is reduced one penny, in addition to the penny for the stamp. Consequently, the price of single copies is

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855.

SUMMARY.

EVENTS pass before us with a rapidity rivalling that of the electric current that conveys their import. On Friday, we heard of the illness of Lord Raglan, the British Commander in the Crimea. Whilst the leading Ministers in both Houses were uttering congratulations on his improving health, his lordship was already numbered amongst the victims of the Crimean campaign. In each branch of the Legislature his memory has been honoured by the cordial tribute of statesmen of opposing views, who last night concurred in bestowing discriminating eulogies upon the personal and public character of the late Field-Marshal. The amiable disposition of the deceased General is evinced in one of his last acts—a personal visit to the wounded in hospital after the calamitous attack of the 18th. Lord Raglan has passed off the stage of military life, following in the wake of Cathcart, Adams, Strangways, Torrens, Bentinck, Campbell, and Yea—victims of insatiable war. Parliament has already resolved to provide for his family, and the moving drama recalls us from the past to the ever present. His successor in the chief command is already provided in the person of General Simpson, his relative and, for some months past, coadjutor—Sir George Brown, the next on the list to Lord Raglan, being on his way home invalided. General Simpson's name is not very familiar to the public, but he appears to have been engaged both in the Peninsula and at Waterloo; the late General Sir Charles Napier is said to have considered him his best officer, and the present Earl of Ellenborough thought so highly of him that, in the event of anything happening to Sir Charles in Seinde, he would have charged General Simpson with the conduct of the war. Such are the chief recommendations of the new commander of the British forces in the Crimea. He is about sixty-five years of age, and owes but little to the advantages of a high connexion. It remains to be seen if he is "the right man for the right place." Other important appointments have also been made. General Knollys is removed from the quiet of the camp at Aldershot to the responsible duties of Chief of the Staff in the Crimea. The vacant division is assigned to Colonel Markham, whose reputation stands high in India, while Colonel Pakenham, at the early age of thirty-six, succeeds to General Estcourt in the duties of Adjutant-General of the Forces in the Crimea.

The details of the disastrous assaults upon the Malakhoff and Redan batteries have at length been received. A more stirring or touching story will scarce be found in all the annals of war. Never was human capacity of braving and enduring more strikingly displayed—never more utterly in vain. From the two French generals—Mayran and Brunet—who fell in the advance to the Malakhoff, to the English soldier who is described as lying for thirty hours wounded and parched within the Russian lines, every one engaged seems to have behaved with marvellous spirit. Why it was that this indomitable courage, characterising a not disproportionate numerical force, was exerted to such disastrous purpose is no longer inexplicable. Lord Raglan had arranged that a three hours' bombardment should precede the assault, in order that the works repaired during the night might be again destroyed, or cleared of their defenders, before the advance of the captors. It was at the urgent request of General Pelissier that this most reasonable and humane arrangement was abandoned, and our men exposed to the murderous storm of grape which poured from the remounted batteries. The bayonet was left to do the whole work for which artillery should have cleared the way; and the result was seen when poor Campbell and Yea fell, cheering on their men to certain death, or vainly attempting to withdraw them from the trenches through which they scrambled. "In a quarter of an hour after the signal rockets were fired,"—writes the *Times* correspondent—"this infantry Balaklava was over." Pelissier's anxiety to anticipate the hour fixed for the assault, appears to have arisen from his inability to dispose of the twenty-five thousand men he had assembled for the assault. His Arab habits of warfare were too strong for the necessities of the occasion—and the loss of five thousand men to the allied armies is the latest penalty of Lord Raglan's unhappy deference to the requirements of an authority not harmonious with his own experienced judgment.

The address of the Emperor of the French at the extraordinary session of the Legislative Assembly, opened on Monday, shows that he looks upon the war as a severe struggle, and has given up all hopes of any co-operation from Austria. A loan of 30 millions, an impost of one-tenth on produce, and on the revenue accruing from railway receipts, and a further levy of 140,000 men, are signs of vigour not to be mistaken. Fifty thousand more troops are being embarked in all haste at Marseilles to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

Among the contingencies of the war must be reckoned, at however low a rate, the personal health of the European sovereigns. We saw but the other day that an Imperial fever fit affects the political thermometer even more seriously than the news of a defeat. The present ailing state of crowned heads should therefore be marked as of kindred importance even with the demise of Generals. The King of Prussia appears to be shut up to a helpless and hopeless paralysis of regal functions. His Imperial relative, the young Emperor of Russia, is reported to have been compelled to follow up the conditional appointment of a Regency by the actual delegation of the business of Government to a committee, in which his brother Constantine is chief. The King of Denmark has had a fall from his horse, and the chronic uneasiness of his subjects is increased by the near prospect of a Russian heir to the Danish throne. Our new ally, and still youthful sovereign, the King of Sardinia, has to seek in travel relief from domestic sorrow and personal indisposition. Clearly, it is unsafe, reckoning only by the rule of actuaries, to build a fabric of European policy upon the lives of monarchs.

The return of Lord Dalhousie, and promotion of Viscount Canning from St. Martin's-le-Grand to Calcutta, affords an enviable opportunity for Ministers to demonstrate the sincerity of their Administrative Reform professions, by the elevation of Rowland Hill to the ultimate headship of the Post-office. Pending any such manifestation either of earnestness or sagacity, the Administrative Reform Association offers to the public a spirited commentary on the Premier's professions from the lips of Mr. Charles Dickens, whose speech at the Drury Lane meeting, on Wednesday last, must have spoiled some premeditated criticisms. On the same occasion, Mr. Layard said a few words of forcible explanation. Mr. Lindsay, it will be seen, is also putting himself right with the public in anticipation of an opportunity of Parliamentary rejoinder to Sir Charles Wood.

We have now done with the much-vexed education question for the present session, with the exception of the Lord-Advocate's Scotch bill. It is to be observed that, on Monday, on the withdrawal of the English bills, Lord John Russell announced that it is in contemplation to convert the present Committee of Council for Education into a regular department, represented by a responsible Minister in the House of Commons. We may, consequently, assume that further schemes of edu-

cation will be at a discount amongst our leading statesmen, who will probably be now satisfied with a gradual extension of the system at present in operation, and an expansion of the authority of the Central Education Board.

The slavery question has very speedily riven in twain the Know-Nothing organisation in the United States. The northern section of the new party having seceded from the programme adopted at Philadelphia, have had their own Convention, at which they affirmed, amongst other principles, the claim to the unconditional restoration of the Missouri prohibition, and the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free States. The regular Convention have decided to exclude American Catholics from fellowship.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Roebuck has postponed his motion of censure for a fortnight. What may be the honourable gentleman's reasons for so doing we know not, nor do we profess to be competent to guess—but its effect will be, we apprehend, to deprive the motion of every chance of success. The middle of July is a period at which the normal condition of the House of Commons is one of comparative desertion. Those members who regard the House as an agreeable lounge—those who have no conscientious motives to govern them, and no troublesome constituencies to guide them—those upon whose weakly constitutions hard work and late sittings have begun to make visible inroads—and those who object to legislating for the country in the heat and lassitude of the dog-days—will by that time have quitted their posts, many of them beyond the reach of recall. The placemen, actual or expectant—the men who uniformly respond to the Government whip—the leaders of the Opposition, and the few independent members who postpone personal ease to considerations of public duty, are all that can be mustered at so late a season of the legislative year. Of course, they have the best chance who can present the strongest and most proximate motives. And the Ministry, at this stage of the session, can always do this. Hence, they usually postpone their jobbing to this period, certain that they can then command a majority. Where one member will come up to town, at the bidding of his conscience or his constituents, to support Mr. Roebuck, nine will probably deem the sacrifice too great—whereas three out of five of those who are summoned to save a threatened Ministry, will probably respond, at any inconvenience, to the call. Should, therefore, the honourable member for Sheffield bring on his motion, which he probably will do, he may count upon being defeated by a large majority.

We are rapidly thinning the long list of orders of the day—some by legitimate means—others by means not wholly unobjectionable. The three Australian bills have been sent up unimpaired to the Lords—the three English Education Bills have been withdrawn—and Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill has been sacrificed to the clamour of the mob in Hyde Park. Objecting as we did to this measure, we, nevertheless, regard its withdrawal, under the circumstances of the case, as an undignified and pusillanimous proceeding. The scope and object of the measure have been grossly misrepresented—the passions of the mob have been artfully played upon—and it does seem preposterous that, in evident submission to mob dictation, the noble lord should have so hastily and inconsiderately abandoned his measure. There was little chance, indeed, of his passing it this session, under any circumstances—but he might have suffered it to be legitimately defeated.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the session, the number of measures which must soon be ruthlessly slaughtered, and the close proximity of the day after which the Lords have determined that they will entertain no measures but such as have already been read a second time in their own House, the Commons is sanctioning the introduction of new bills—of bills which have not the remotest chance of advancing another step in their career this session. Such a laxity seems to argue indifference to everything in the shape of business-like arrangement; but we must not adopt that conclusion too hastily. Several of these bills are admitted to a first reading, solely with a view of getting them printed and circulated among the public during the recess. They are not intended to stand in the way of public business. They will never arrive at the maturity of a second reading. They are thrown down, as it were, for discussion out of doors during the holidays—and, in some instances, they are nothing more than certificates to constituencies of their member's good intentions, which the House good-naturedly endorses. Still, we cannot but think the practice a very questionable one; and "the custom," for custom it is, "more honoured in the breach than the observance."

The debate on the Maynooth College Endowment Bill was again resumed on Wednesday—

after a desultory conversation on a motion of the Marquis of Blandford for leave to introduce a bill for the subdivision of parishes, which motion he subsequently withdrew—and was once more adjourned. Mr. Maguire, on the one side, and Captain Stuart, on the other, were the only speakers, the latter of whom was cut short by the clock. Mr. Spooner, we understand, hopeless now of reaching a division on the merits of the question, is determined to test his strength, if possible, on the question of further adjournment. But it is doubtful whether his opponents will allow him to arrive even at this equivocal conclusion. Meanwhile, the contest occasions a frightful waste of time, every moment of which is now precious.

Thursday was given up to real business from noon till four o'clock, in Committee on the Metropolitan Local Management Bill, and from six o'clock till after midnight, in discussion and divisions on the Tenants' Improvement Compensation (Ireland) Bill, the details of which few English Members could hope to master. Half the time of the House was spent in passing to and from the division lobbies, and that, too, with the conviction, on the part of every honourable member, whichever way he may have voted, that the measure would never reach the Lords this session.

It was quite a treat, on Friday night, after some disjointed conversation on the motion for adjournment to Monday, to have a thoroughly deliberative discussion on a most important topic—the two Limited Liability Bills. Mr. Bouvier opened the debate at some considerable length, in a speech which evinced careful study of the question, and enunciating principles of broad liberality, which he sustained by strong common sense, but which he delivered in the slow, hesitating, and piecemeal method, so common with officials in the present day. The principle of his measures was acceded to with marked and general favour, and the House seemed disposed to find fault with them, chiefly because those principles had been so timidly applied. Mr. Collier spoke only in favour of a larger application of the limitation of partnership liabilities, as did also Mr. Malins. The speech of the evening was that of Mr. Cardwell, who, besides pouring upon the subject a copious stream of information, and marking off its legitimate bounds with judicious discrimination, advocated dealing with the question, if dealt with at all, by enactments co-extensive with the entire breadth of the principle involved,—following in this respect the practice of his late master and leader—Sir Robert Peel—who never touched a subject except with a view to settle it finally. Mr. Glyn and Mr. Brown, whilst assenting to the principle of the measures, insisted on the extreme caution. The debate was wound up by Lord Palmerston, whom the House smiled to see dealing with a question about which he was suspected of knowing as little as any member then present or absent. The second reading was carried without a division.

On Monday night, we were occupied from five o'clock till close upon midnight in committee on the Scotch Education Bill. Mr. Hadfield commenced by moving, for various reasons, that the chairman leave the chair, but receiving no support from the High Church opponents of the measure, he withdrew it. The main points contested were whether the inspectors of the proposed Board should have the power of examining intending schoolmasters on their religious qualifications, or whether that examination should rest, as now, with the Presbyteries of the Established Church. The question was put in a form which left it with the House to affirm or negative the examination of the candidates in religion, by the representatives of the State, and hence the Voluntaries had no difficulty in repudiating State interference in matters of religious teaching. Two divisions were taken on different expressions in the same clause, both of which were successful—the first by a majority of seven, the other by the vote of the chairman. The other main point contested was whether the inspectors in their reports should notice the existence of any schools besides those subject to the proposed Board. The Lord Advocate avowed it as a leading object of the bill to discountenance all such schools, and to supersede the voluntary by the State system; but he was so hotly plied, that he was compelled to give way, or he would probably have suffered a third defeat. The report of the committee will be brought up to-morrow, when the struggle will be once again renewed.

DEATH'S LATEST SPOIL.

THERE is a promise of tragic completeness about the already voluminous history of the pending war. It is not yet a year and a-half since the Houses of Parliament listened with uncovered heads to the Royal message announcing the commencement of the strife, and they are engaged while we write in deliberation upon another of those communications commending to the national liberality a provision for the family of our commander-

in-chief. In the interval between these two events, the command of the army of our ally has twice changed hands—the Imperial head of the Power with which we are at war has been smitten to the dust—his envoy at Constantinople and his lieutenant in the Crimea has been recalled to obscurity—and nearly every officer of distinction in our camp has either fallen on the field or been compelled to retire from a service that enfeebled all whom it did not slay. It looks as though, in the direct or indirect operation of the war—on the scenes of actual conflict, and on the remoter but scarce less fevered arena of political warfare—there was to be furnished a most impressive illustration of the awful warning, "They who take the sword shall perish by the sword."

The fate of Lord Raglan we count by no means the least unhappy of that of the tens of thousands who have perished in this unhappy business. Touching as is the story written in many a line of the *Gazette*, to be hereafter written on cathedral walls, on churchyard stones, in household Bibles, perhaps in world-famed histories—the story of gallant and graceful youths, marching with a blithe serenity from happy homes to scenes of brutal strife and loathsome suffering—the story of grey-haired lieutenants, serving in grim silence in the columns they should have led—the story, a thousand times repeated, of nameless heroes, dashing into the mouth of death with unconscious devotion to a misunderstood command; or dying, with yet sublimer greatness of soul, dying without a murmur in conscious sacrifice to a "mistake";—deep as is the pathos of stories such as these, read in the light of peaceful though saddened homes, there is equal depth of pathos in that of him whom many tongues call author of much of this unnecessary loss. A hoary, mutilated veteran,—on the verge of man's natural limit of existence,—full of honours as of years, and covered thick with decorations as with scars,—renowned alike as a skilful administrator and as a valiant soldier,—he was called from his well-earned retreat to risk dear life, and dearer reputation, in the command of an expedition of which his judgment did not approve, and under conditions alike novel to his experience and especially unsuited to his capacities. He obeyed the call. He did not—as we think he might have done, in justice to his country and to himself—point to his empty sleeve and hoary head. He did not dispute—as we think he should have done—the instructions of uninformed Ministers; but paid unhappy "deference" to their "authority," while confessing his own misgivings. He showed his old Waterloo courage at and after the Alma,—and there is no proof that to lack of his old Peninsular care for the comforts of his men, was owing the want even of the wretched old Peninsular tents which had been sent out with them. Whether, and to what extent, the disasters of Balaklava and Inkermann, and all the consequences of the no-road, were attributable to his want of foresight or of promptitude, it is not for us to decide—since military critics seem still to differ thereupon, and the Sebastopol Committee have declined to pronounce. But there are one or two points on which the popular understanding will not fail to fasten, and popular sympathy to side with the aged general. It is now confessed that the expedition was furnished to take the fortress by a *coup de main*;—and yet its commander was left in ignorance of a most essential particular—the number of the enemy in garrison and in the field; and was himself selected, notwithstanding his age and infirmities, for a service especially requiring energy of body, mind, and temperament. He has been represented as sitting astounded and incapable, while his men fought out the desperate fifth of November; but it is remembered that, to the bravery which carried him through a storm of shot, he added the thoughtfulness which ordered up the cannon decisive of the day. And lastly, no sooner was it known in the camp that he had been reported at home as selfishly impervious to the complaints of the army, than privates and sergeants were testifying to acts such as gained for Sir Philip Sidney an immortal renown for humanity, and for Napoleon the undying devotion of his soldiers.

Had Lord Raglan been spared to return home, either the hero of a great victory or the victim of a great calamity, we believe that his faults and failings would have been forgotten equally in exultation at his successes or respect for his misfortunes. We English are not of that Carthaginian spirit which punished an unsuccessful general with the cross; it is only when we suspect gross delinquency, we clamour for a sacrifice and accept a scapegoat. Lord Raglan has lived neither to conquer fortune nor to be vanquished by her. He died in the arms of battle, with the wreath of victory over but not upon his head. He may not be glorified with Wolfe and Nelson, but he will be honoured and mourned like Sir John Moore. His virtues will be respected, when his want of genius need no longer

be deplored. His ready performance of fancied duty, his humane spirit, untimely sufferings, and melancholy end, will not fail to be mentioned with compassionate honour,—bright as may be the attributes and lustrous the achievements of his successor. He can hardly be reckoned the hero of the war, but he is assuredly one of its victims.

THE GREY AND GROSVENOR RIOT.

THE expression "national calamity," used by one of the speakers in the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, is hardly an exaggeration of the scene in Hyde Park on Sunday last. For a second time was the Christian Sabbath really desecrated by the assemblage of an excited multitude—the exhibition of a misunderstanding and an animosity that are alike a disgrace and a misfortune—and the employment of violence involving even bloodshed, brutality, wholesale imprisonment, and lifelong bitterness. The occurrence of such a scene as this in a country boasting the exemplary peacefulness and patience of its lower orders, the popular character of its Legislature, and the extreme lenience of its Government, is to be lamented as a reproach upon the national name, and an indication of very unsatisfactory social phenomena.

All war is a misunderstanding,—says a philosopher the least of any disposed to make of human doings and misdoings a "mash of universal benevolence." The Hyde Park *emete* is a powerful illustration of the maxim. The great majority of the much adulterated aristocracy whose observance of a summer Sunday the people invited themselves to witness, are possibly as little anxious for the enactment of Lord Grosvenor's bill, as the bill itself was calculated to restrict the liberty of Sunday recreation. The classes who occupy Rotten-row from four o'clock till seven on the first day of the week, are neither the class at whose instigation Lord Grosvenor acted, nor exactly the class who, on other days in the seven, set down, after their Park airing, at the House of Lords or Commons. Comparatively few, we believe, of the nobility and fashionables so largely represented in those institutions, are in town between Saturday and Monday. Belgravia, it appears, resigns "the drive" on Sunday, to a people as relentlessly excluded from the celestial circle it symbolises to the vulgar eye, as from one of the rings of Jupiter. These pure-blooded aristocrats, moreover, are represented, by the favoured mortals who are permitted to publish their portraits in three volumes, as averse to enthusiasm on any matter—especially on a question of religious observance; and haughtily tolerant both of differences of opinion and of popular usages. Very few of them, we suspect, regard Lord Grosvenor as other than a foolish dabbler in humanitarian legislation—or in the least regret the defeat of the project he had incautiously accepted from plebeian hands and fathered upon his order. It was, therefore, a great mistake, though anything but a blunder, on the part of the opponents of the bill; to turn the odium of its supposed spirit upon the aristocracy. It was very unjust to accredit them with any general concern for the religion, morality, or physical comforts of the small shopkeepers and their customers,—and very unjust to the bill itself, to dignify it with such epithets as "Puritan" and "Sabbatarian." We take it to have been a well-meant attempt to promote the secular enjoyment of the Sunday, but about as ill-judged in its provisions as a blundering ingenuity could devise, being at once vexatious and ineffectual, tyrannical but not resolute.

The result is a warning against the difficulties of Sunday-observance legislation. It is now demonstrated that it is impossible to approach the question from any point whatever, without exciting an intensely inflammable mass of public opinion. It is a universally-admitted evil that fifty thousand persons—besides domestic and public servants—should be engaged on that day in their ordinary avocations, to the great injury of their moral and physical interests. By none is the magnitude of the evil more readily acknowledged than by some who have been active in opposing Lord Grosvenor's Bill, in the belief that it was inspired by a religious motive, and designed to clear the way of more strictly Sabbatarian measures,—such as the restriction of railway trains, and the entire closing of public-houses. It is now plain that any proposal of the kind would provoke a degree of passionate opposition that might prove injurious to even higher interests than our national reputation for a decorous observance of the Lord's-day;—for that kindly feeling of class for class which a season of commercial prosperity and a community in national suffering have done much to promote, and which is undeniably more precious than any amount of regard for what is merely ceremonial in religion, would be burned up in the fire of unreasoning anger. There is now no hope for the object which Lord Grosvenor professes to have had at heart, but in first gaining the assent of accredited repre-

representatives of all the classes concerned to a measure free even from the obloquy of his name. The presence of half a dozen working men in the House of Commons,—it should be added,—would have prevented the mischief, by disabusing that well-disposed assembly of its most respectable delusions; and would be the best promise for future success.

But this is not the entire philosophy nor the solitary lesson of the affair in question. Sir George Grey must more than share with Lord Grosvenor's ill-advised perseverance in an impossible measure, the blame of last Sunday's disturbance. He must be a precious specimen of our English Bourbons, to have failed to learn, from his experience of 1848, that the surest way to get up an English mob is to forbid its assembling; and the most fatal method of breaking the peace is the unnecessary use of the police truncheon. The exhortations placarded about London all last week were of the "run and read" sort—taken in at a glance, and exciting but a smile. The "Richard Mayne" notice, posted on the Saturday, was, on the contrary, the cause of groups assembling at every street corner—of angry remarks—and of laughing resolves to "go and see the fun." The "fun" intended was undoubtedly of a very rough sort—since the hissings and hootings that cause well-fed horses to turn upon their masters, are but too apt in their resemblance to an insurrection against the equestrian order. But all mischief would have been prevented either by closing the parks to horse and foot alike, or by shutting up the drive. A few hundreds, at the most, would, by this latter means, have been annoyed; and by the former, the disappointment would have been but equally distributed. A paternal despotism would have ordered the military bands to play—a popular Government would have requested the offending few to remain at home—our oligarchical Government hides its forces till the elements of tumult are fairly commingled, and then applies the spark. A more reckless, arbitrary, and violent proceeding was never known, than that ascribed by impartial witnesses to the authorities who had gratuitously charged themselves with the prevention of riot. The would-be orators of the day,—whose well-preserved anonymousness recalls to our mind the circumstance that popular disturbances in London are invariably promoted by men without a name, and the rioters convicted on the evidence of men without character,—these suspiciously obscure individuals, as suspiciously evanescent at the appearance of the police, might have been silenced, if their silence were necessary to the prevention of outrage, without the reckless seizure of sibilant shopboys, and brutal application of staves to men and women guilty of nothing but leaning against the rails. A dozen bleeding heads and seventy-one prisoners—only seventy-one, as Sir George says—are far too high a price to pay for the popular expression of a very natural animosity; and the fact that the arrested, after enduring twenty-four hours' imprisonment in the dog-days, had to be discharged, through the obvious inability of the police to find evidence that would convict, confirm the allegations of gross misconduct. This is the second time that the present Home Secretary has put the metropolis in a fright about nothing, and drawn blood in the panic. If ever London is the scene of a revolution, it will come, not of a great question of imperial interests, but of a Whig Home Secretary and an irresponsible Sir Richard Mayne.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue Returns were published on Monday. The revenue for the quarter, it will be seen, amounts to 16,079,662*l.*, and exceeds that of the corresponding quarter of last year by 1,005,575*l.*, made up of—

Increase.		Decrease.	
Customs	£244,021	Taxes	£198,904
Excise	635,269	Post-office	94,733
Stamps	54,942	Crown lands	2,060
Property-tax	201,634		
Miscellaneous ..	165,446		£295,637
£1,301,212			

The revenue for the year exceeds that for the year ending 30th June, 1854, by 7,741,588*l.*, made up of—

Increase.		Decrease.	
Customs	£958,426	Taxes	£223,426
Excise	1,770,017	Post-office	7,576
Stamps	271,672	Crown lands	54,428
Property-tax ..	5,058,671	Miscellaneous ..	58,668
£8,085,686		£344,098	

It is (says the *Daily News*) extremely satisfactory to see such a large increase in the Customs revenue for the year, as no other addition of any importance was made to the rate of Customs duties than the alteration in the sugar duties in 1854, only calculated to yield 430,000*l.* in the year which is not yet elapsed; and also the increase in the rates in the last quarter. It shows a steady increase in the consumption of duty-paying articles. It is also satisfactory to see the large increase of excise duties in the year. The increase in the stamp returns is due in part to the changes made in

1854, in part to an increase in the number of stamps issued for papers, and especially to the duties on succession imposed by Mr. Gladstone, and now only beginning to tell on the revenue. That the Property-tax has increased so much is the consequence of the increased rate of duty imposed last year, and we believe, that the increase rather exceeds than falls short of the estimate. The only decrease in the year worthy of notice is that under the head of taxes, which, in the main, is the consequence of the reductions, estimated at 290,000*l.*, made in them in 1854. The total revenue for the year is 62,212,394*l.*, which is fully equal to the estimated amount to the period.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE-PARK.

Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill provoked another demonstration on Sunday last. The gathering in Hyde-park commenced about two, and at four increased to 100,000 persons. A majority consisted of mechanics and middle-class persons. Until three, no demonstration was made, and the police were reclining under the trees. Presently a boy caught a large eel, which was tossed about amid uproarious delight, until an intrepid policeman carried it off in triumph. This incident roused everybody. The policemen were drawn up, and orders given to keep the carriage-road clear. The want of forbearance by the police excited the indignation of the populace. Few carriages appeared on the drive; not twenty passed throughout the afternoon. Several skirmishes between the police and the people occurred. Several persons were apprehended. Some of those taken had their clothes torn off their backs. An old man, George Russell, was knocked down; the blood streamed down his face. Mr. Superintendent Williams dressed the wound, and sent him home. One man, pursued for throwing stones at the police, jumped into the Serpentine, and struck out boldly for the opposite shore. He had scarcely reached the centre, however, before he exhibited symptoms of exhaustion, and was picked up by Superintendent Parsons, who put off in one of the Humane Society's boats, and the captive was conveyed to the station-house. The damage done to the Park railings was considerable. One of the speakers who addressed the mob said that he had been invited to accompany Lord Robert Grosvenor to church that morning, but found his lordship had left town the previous day, and his residence guarded by 200 policemen. No fewer than 104 persons were lodged in the station-house, and seven or eight persons conveyed to St. George's Hospital severely injured. A monster meeting was also held at Greenwich-park. Proclamations had been for some days circulated in the neighbourhood convening a great meeting at the Observatory, at three o'clock. About ten thousand persons assembled, and attempts to address the meeting were restrained by the interference of the police.

On Monday, Marlborough-street Police-office was the scene of great excitement, no less than seventy persons being brought up in custody before Mr. Wardwick, for various felonies, for throwing stones, and disorderly conduct. It was not till a quarter to five that the officials for the prosecution appeared. Meanwhile, several persons were brought up and summarily convicted for riotous conduct outside the court. One case was brought forward, but adjourned. Mr. Clarkson appearing for the Home-office, and Mr. Ballantine for the defendants. The latter delivered a very able speech, denouncing the arbitrariness of the Government, and the harshness of the police. In another case the defendant was only required to enter upon his recognizances.

Yesterday, the cases were resumed. The offences were thus stated: eleven for being rioters; twenty-one for throwing stones; ten for assaults upon the police; five for being riotous and obstructing the police; three for attempting to pick pockets. The other prisoners were unconditionally discharged at a late hour last night. Mr. Clarkson, on the part of the Government, intimated the withdrawal of the charges against persons charged simply with riot. The others were dealt with simply as police cases. Preston, the first prisoner, a gentlemanly young man, was charged with throwing a stone at the police, which he denied. The magistrates sentenced him to a fine of ten shillings or a week's imprisonment. This was a sample of the whole of the cases, all of which were visited with similar punishment. Some of the prisoners acknowledged the charges against them, but pleaded the great excitement.

In his 270th ascent, the aeronaut, Mr. Green, has met with a sad misfortune. He had made a fair passage on the 25th from Nottingham, and was preparing to descend at a field about nine miles beyond Grantham when the disaster occurred. "The accident," he says, "was owing to the violence of the wind breaking the hoop, which occasioned the loss of the anchor, and we were driven at the rate of at least two miles a minute through several hedges, till the balloon came in contact with some trees, which rent it in every direction." Mr. Green's loss will be heavy, and a public subscription has been suggested.

The widow of the late Admiral Boxer is now suffering from a most dire accumulation of misfortunes; the first of these was the death from cholera of her nephew, at Balaklava. This was followed by the decease, from the same cause, of her husband. The next intelligence she received was to the effect that her house in the country had been burnt to the ground. Scarcely had she been made acquainted with this fact, when the failure of Messrs. Strahan's bank deprived her of an amount of not less than 30,000*l.*; and, to crown all her misery, she has now a son before Sebastopol, who, it is expected, cannot long survive.

THE WAR.

ATTACK ON THE MALAKHOFF AND REDAN BATTERIES.

The following despatch from Lord Raglan, the last sent by him before his decease, was published yesterday:—

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 19, 1855.

My Lord,—I informed your lordship, on the 16th, that new batteries had been completed, and that in consequence the Allies would be enabled to resume the offensive against Sebastopol with the utmost vigour.

Accordingly, on the 17th, at daylight, a very heavy fire was opened from all the batteries in the English and French trenches, and maintained throughout the day, and the effect produced appeared so satisfactory, that it was determined the French should attack the Malakhoff works the next morning, and that the English should assail the Redan as soon after as I might consider it desirable.

It was at first proposed that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th, and should be kept up for about two hours, for the purpose of destroying any works the enemy might have thrown up in the night, and of opening passages through the abattis, that covered the Redan; but on the evening of the 17th it was intimated to me by General Pelissier that he had determined, upon further consideration, that the attack by his troops should take place at three the following morning.

The French, therefore, commenced their operations as day broke, and as their several columns came within range of the enemy's fire, they encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guns in the works, which had been silenced the previous evening, and, observing this, I was induced at once to order our columns to move out of the trenches upon the Redan.

It had been arranged that detachments from the Light 2nd, and 4th Divisions, which I placed for the occasion under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, should be formed into three columns; that the right one should attack the left face of the Redan between the flanking batteries; that the centre should advance upon the salient angle; and that the left should move upon the re-entering angle formed by the right face and flank of the work; the first and last preceding the centre column.

The flank columns at once obeyed the signal to advance, preceded by covering parties of the Rifle Brigade, and by sailors carrying ladders and the soldiers carrying wool-bags; but they had no sooner shown themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and musketry. Those in advance were either killed or wounded, and the remainder found it impossible to proceed. I never before witnessed such a continued and heavy fire combined with musketry from the enemy's works, which appeared to be fully manned; and the long list of killed and wounded in the Light and 4th Divisions, and the seamen of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, who was unfortunately wounded, though not severely, will show that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell. Major-General Sir John Campbell, who led the left attack, and Colonel Shadforth, of the 57th, who commanded the storming party under his direction, were both killed, as was also Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers, who led the right column.

I cannot say too much in praise of these officers. Major-General Sir J. Campbell had commanded the Fourth Division from the period of the battle of Inkermann till the arrival very recently of Lieutenant-General Bentinck. He had devoted himself to his duty without any intermission, and had acquired the confidence and respect of all. I most deeply lament his loss.

Colonel Shadforth had maintained the efficiency of his regiment by constant attention to all the details of his command, and Colonel Yea was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his control of the Royal Fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affections of the soldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort and accommodation which his personal exertions could procure for them.

I shall not be able to send your lordship correct lists of the killed and wounded by this opportunity, but I will forward them by telegraph as soon as they are made out.

I have not any definite information upon the movements of the French columns, and the atmosphere became so obscured by the smoke from the guns and musketry, that it was not possible by personal observation to ascertain their progress, though I was particularly well situated for the purpose; but I understand that their left column, under General Dautemarre, passed the advanced works of the enemy, and threatened the gorge of the Malakhoff Tower; and that the two other columns, under Generals Mayran and Brunet, who both, I regret to say, were killed, met with obstacles equal to those we encountered, and were obliged in consequence to abandon the attack.

The superiority of our fire on the day we opened led both General Pelissier and myself, and the officers of the Artillery and Engineers of the two services, and the armies in general, to conclude that the Russian artillery fire was in a great measure subdued, and that the operation we projected could be undertaken with every prospect of success. The result has shown that the resources of the enemy were not exhausted, and that they had still the power, either from their ships or from their batteries, to bring an overwhelming fire upon their assailants.

Whilst the direct attack upon the Redan was proceeding, Lieutenant-General Sir R. England was directed to send one of the brigades of the Third Division, under the command of Major-General Barnard, down the Woronzow Ravine, with a view to give support to the attacking columns on his right; and the other brigade, under Major-General Eyre, still further to the left, to threaten the works at the head of the Dockyard Creek.

I have not yet received their reports, and shall not be able to send them to your lordship to-day; but General Eyre was very seriously engaged, and he himself wounded, though I am happy to say not severely, and he possessed himself of a churchyard, which the enemy had hitherto carefully watched, and some houses within the place; but as the town front was not attacked it became necessary to withdraw his brigade at night.

I shall make a special report upon this by the next mail, and I shall avail myself of the same opportunity to name to you the officers who have been particularly mentioned to me.

I am concerned to have to inform you that Lieut.-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, whose services

I have had the greatest pleasure in bringing so frequently to your lordship's notice, is very severely wounded. The account I received of him this morning is upon the whole satisfactory, and I entertain strong hopes that his valuable life will be preserved.

I feel greatly indebted to Sir G. Brown for the manner in which he conducted the duties I entrusted to him; and my warmest acknowledgments are due to Major-General Harry Jones, not only for his valuable assistance on the present occasion, but for the able, zealous, and energetic manner in which he has conducted the siege operations since he assumed the command of the Royal Engineers.

He received a wound from a grape shot in the forehead yesterday, which I trust will not prove serious.

I brought up the 1st Division from the vicinity of Balaklava as a reserve, and I shall retain them on these heights.

The Sardinian troops, under General La Marmora, and the Turkish troops, under Omar Pasha, crossed the Tchernaya on the 17th instant, and occupy positions in front of Chorgouna. They have not come in contact with any large body of the enemy.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

Crimean letters in the *Daily News*, to the 18th inclusive, give details of the attack on the Redan and Malakhoff. Captain John Vaughan, of the 38th, was killed on the 16th by a rifle ball. The fire was tolerably active on the 16th. The bombardment opened on the 17th, and was continued all day, and arrangements were made for the attack of the Allies on the 18th. The Russians made a sortie again at the dawn of the 18th, in the advanced trenches of the Mamelon; they were repulsed. But the mistake was committed by following the repulse, and converting it into an attack upon the Malakhoff. Some of the French actually got into the works, but the Russians opened an overwhelming fire, and our Allies were forced to retire within the protection of their advanced trenches. The English columns no sooner showed themselves than the Russians opened a fire upon them. It was not to be counted by guns; it was a raging storm and incessant rain of grape and rifle balls. The dead and wounded strewn the ground. It was a miracle how any escaped. Neither the woollucks nor ladders were at hand; but it was a matter of little importance, for the parapets were crowded with dense lines of the enemy. Supports sent to storming parties could not be of any avail, and nothing was left but to retire. The brigade under General Eyre carried the works against which they were directed, but were unable to take any advantage of their success owing to the failure of the attack on the Redan. The Russians must have suffered severely, for the shot and shells fell thickly in the Malakhoff batteries and Redan, while the enemy crowded the works. Two mistakes were committed: firstly, by allowing the enemy to divert us by the early sortie; secondly, over confidence in our strength and resources. A Russian sortie on the night of the 18th was repulsed.

The casualties among the naval brigade on the 18th of June were—killed, 14 (including one officer); wounded, 45; missing, 3. The officer killed was Lieutenant Kidd of the Albion. The wounded included Captain Peel of the Leander, "whose chivalrous gallantry and cheerful readiness for every duty (says Admiral Lyons) render his presence with the brigade invaluable, and I hope that Captain Lushington may not long be deprived of his services."

In his despatch describing the operations of the naval brigade, Captain Lushington states that the enemy's line-of-battle ship did not fire, but the steamers did. He also reports the bursting of one of the 95 cwt. 68-pounders, which caused the death of four men, and wounded three.

In a despatch dated "Royal Albert, off Sebastopol, June 19," Rear-Admiral Lyons describes the night attack on the outer forts on the 16th and 17th ult. in co-operation with the land operations:—

On the 16th ult., several steam frigates and sloops, accompanied by French steamers, discharged a heavy fire on the town and sea defences, whilst the Danube, Captain R. P. Cator, and the launches of the Royal Albert, under the command of Lieutenants George W. Watson and Edmund Wilmot, poured in a shower of rockets, and happily without any casualty.

During the night of the 17th ult., the Princess Royal and the steam frigates and sloops, accompanied by a division of French steamers and the launches as before, renewed the firing, and on this occasion, I am sorry to observe, there was some loss, the Princess Royal having had one man killed and two wounded; the Sidon, two men killed and eleven wounded; and Captain Lyons, of the Miranda, was so severely wounded in the leg by a shell, that I have been obliged to send him to Therapia Hospital.

Their lordships will readily believe that a strong desire prevailed throughout the fleet to go under fire, but as only one ship of the line could do so with advantage, I thought it right that it should be the Princess Royal, commanded by Lord Clarence Paget, who having planned the course with infinite zeal and ability, was naturally best acquainted with it.

DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN.

The expectations expressed by Ministers on Friday evening, of Lord Raglan's recovery, have not been realised. The second editions of Saturday's morning papers contained a despatch announcing his death. "Until four P.M., on Thursday, the 28th," says the Minister of War, "his lordship had been progressing to the satisfaction of his medical attendants, when alarming symptoms developed themselves, attended with difficulty of breathing, which gradually increased. From five P.M., he was unconscious, and from this period he gradually sank until twenty-five minutes before nine, at which hour he died. The event has plunged the whole army into the most profound grief."

Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, youngest son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, by the daughter of the Hon. Admiral Boscawen, was born the 30th September, 1788. The first three or four years of his service

brought him to a captaincy, and it was at this period of his career that an incident occurred which determined the course of his military life. Sir Arthur Wellesley—who was himself at that time but a sepoy-general—had been intrusted with a command in the expedition dispatched against Copenhagen. In selecting the staff to attend him on this service he included among the objects of his choice Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the young captain of infantry was thus transferred from regimental duties to a sphere which he scarcely ever afterwards quitted until he became a commander-in-chief himself. It says much for his abilities, that a general like Wellington should have shown him such constant and unvarying preference. From 1807 to 1852—from the Danish expedition to the death of the Duke of Wellington—Fitzroy Somerset was the secretary and companion of Arthur Wellesley whenever the latter exercised military command. Throughout all the campaigns in the Peninsula, through that of the Hundred Days, and through that pacific administration at the Horse Guards which ended but a year or two ago, the duties of Wellington's military secretary were discharged by the soldier whose death is now announced. During all this period he was the Berthier of our Napoleon, nor can any more forcible testimony be given to the excellence of his qualifications than is contained in these practical acknowledgments of his sagacious chief. Lord F. Somerset also saw much active service. He was present in most of the great actions of the last great war, and indeed, even if he had not been distinguished by the preference of our famous commander, his services would have been conspicuous enough to deserve a record. He earned a cross and five clasps by his doings in the field. He was wounded at Busaco, he lost an arm at Waterloo, and, after the dreadful storm at Badajoz, it was to him, as he penetrated foremost into the place, that the intrepid governor of the fortress surrendered his sword. In the terrible day of June 18 he lost his right arm at the farmstead of La Haye Sainte. He came to England, and was at once made full colonel, extra aide-de-camp of the Prince Regent, and Knight Commander of the Bath. He was appointed in 1819 secretary to the Duke of Wellington, Master-General of the Ordnance until 1827, and in August of that year he was made military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, the functions of which office he performed until September 30, 1852. Rising at intervals in military rank, he became in 1838, a Lieutenant-General. When the Duke of Wellington died and Lord Hardinge was made Commander-in-Chief, Lord Fitzroy Somerset became Master-General of the Ordnance, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Raglan.

Nearly forty years after it was supposed by himself and the world that his wars were ended, and nine years after he had lost his eldest son at the battle of Ferozeshah, he was called to take active service abroad. He was selected for the command of the Queen's forces sent to the East, which he assumed in March, 1854. It is unnecessary to pursue further a career which has been the subject of daily public report and comment for more than a twelvemonth.

The intimation of Lord Raglan's demise reached his widow at noon on Saturday, by the hand of the Hon. Robert Dundas. Within a very short period his Royal Highness Prince Albert called, personally to convey Her Majesty's condolences in an autograph letter; and further to show that this expression of feeling was not merely etiquette, he again repeated his inquiries in the evening. The Queen's anxiety on Lady Raglan's behalf was further exhibited by two messages in the course of Sunday. Among the families placed in mourning by the death of Lord Raglan are those of the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Earl and Countess of Westmorland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Sir Walter and Lady Mary Farquhar, Sir William and Lady Georgina Codrington, Lady Granville Somerset, the Lady Louisa Finch, Lord and Lady Blanche Dupplin, and Lord and Lady Calthorpe.

The *Monitor* thus notices Lord Raglan's death: "For some days past letters received from London have stated that Lord Raglan was seriously ill. A despatch from General Pelissier, received this day, under date of June 28, ten o'clock P.M., announces the death of the worthy general whom the Government of Queen Victoria had chosen to command our Allies in the East. France will join in the regrets of General Pelissier." The following is his despatch to the Minister of War: "It is with profound regret I have to announce to you that the venerable chief of the English army breathed his last sigh this evening at nine o'clock. We are the more grieved since his condition had seemed for the last twenty-four hours much improved."

The friends of Lord Raglan (says the *Daily News*) may calmly and fearlessly await the judgment which the public will pass upon him. A braver, a kinder, a more honest man, never existed; nor one who was more anxious to discharge any duties that devolved upon him. He had the interests of the army warmly at heart; he was a true Englishman; he was a gentleman in the best and highest sense of the word. His memory will live, not only in the history of his time, but in the loving and grateful regrets of many an honest heart.

If the late Field Marshal (says the *Morning Chronicle*) has not evinced that originality of genius which endows the highest and rarest class of military leaders—which can overcome all obstacles, create ever-new combinations, and mould circumstances to its will—he has always exhibited to the fullest extent the virtues of the soldier and the officer.

Rarely (writes the *Advertiser*) has there been witnessed a more striking combination of the attributes of the man, of the gentleman, of the soldier, and of

the officer, than was exhibited during the period in which Lord Raglan acted as commander in the Crimea. If, indeed, he had a fault, it was that he allowed his good nature sometimes to trench on that firmness of purpose, and that exercise of authority, which are indispensable to the successful conduct of great campaigns.

Although (remarks the *Times*) Lord Raglan did not possess the highest qualities of military genius, and although the enormous magnitude of the enterprise in which it was his fate to be engaged may have demanded a degree of energy and a vehemence of character more often found in younger men, the reputation he leaves behind him is one which the bravest might be proud to enjoy and the best might envy. Having passed a long life in the service of his country, in posts of high authority, and in the discharge of many delicate and arduous duties, he dies without an enemy, and his memory is unstained by a single act of selfishness, inhumanity, or unkindness. In early life it had been his good fortune to hold a place of trust under the most eminent of English generals, who made his headquarters and the field of arms a school of administration and of public duty. There first he learned to practice the art of conciliating and governing those subordinate to his orders or his influence, by a candid appreciation of their merits and by constant consideration of their feelings. No man was better qualified to fill the office of Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, which he held under Lord Hill and the Duke of Wellington for twenty-five years. His associations and his prejudices were identified with the system, and it cannot be laid to his charge as a crime, that he did not foresee or carry into effect the changes which a peace of almost half a century required. While he was among us, we freely canvassed his conduct, and, though we sometimes found cause to differ from his judgment, we are convinced we did him no injustice, and we never impugned the purity of his motives or the excellence of his character. To the observations addressed to him through the press, and to the more stringent criticisms and imputations made on him as Commander of the Army in the evidence taken before the Sebastopol Committee, he, with a proper sense of the dignity and duties of his position, made no reply; though, to his honour, it may be added, that he was not unwilling to take advantage of the suggestions and remarks which reached him through the chief organs of public opinion. He, doubtless, looked to Victory to vindicate his command, but it is Death which now consigns his fame to the grateful memory of his country. Lord Raglan left England with a full consciousness of the dangers to which a man of his advanced years was exposed in war by the influence of climate, even more than by the casualties of battle. We remember to have seen at the time a private letter from him to one of his nearest relatives, in which he expressed with a soldier's piety, but with a soldier's courage, the feelings of a man who, under Providence, tenders his life for the service of his country. Lord Raglan, like his coadjutors, Marshal St. Arnaud and General Canrobert, was not destined to add the trophies of Sebastopol to those of his earlier career, though he, like them, has contributed to prepare its fall.

TELEGRAPHIC AND OFFICIAL NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

The following are telegraphic communications from General Pelissier:—

CRIMEA, June 24, 11 P.M.

I have nothing new to announce to you. We are pushing our approaches against the Malakhoff and the construction of the advanced battery, which will complete the investment of the port. We are also drawing closer with our left attack. There are still some cases of cholera.

JUNE 25, 11 P.M.

I have not anything to announce to you to-day of particular interest. The works indicated are progressing.

A despatch published by Lord Panmure on Friday is as follows:—

The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works, and are erecting new batteries, to be armed with heavy guns. The enemy continues to repair the damage done during the last attack. Very little fire on their part.

We retain possession of the round Russian fort in the Cemetery, whence they were driven out on the 18th, and the Mamelon, at the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of the South Harbour.

A despatch received from Lord Raglan, dated the 14th, states that the army still suffers from cholera, and that it has increased since the last report. The men, in general, however, look healthy. Another despatch, dated the 16th, announces the return of Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown and Admiral Sir E. Lyons from Kertch, having fully and successfully accomplished the objects of the expedition to that part of the Crimea. The total of casualties from the 11th to the 14th inclusive, amounts to—1 sergeant, 21 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 3 sergeants, 94 rank and file, wounded.

The telegraph from Varna via Vienna reports, that besides Sir George Brown, General Codrington and General Pennesfather are ill.

General Prince Gortschakoff writes, under date of the 24th, that the Allies were firing very little. The corps which had crossed the Tchernaya returned to the left bank on the night of the 22nd.

Great movement was taking place in the Allied squadrons.

THE BALTIC.

Accounts from Finland state, that when the news of the failure of the attack made against Sebastopol on the 18th reached Abo, on the 23rd there was a grand military parade and a *Te Deum*, at which the Grand Duke Nicholas was present.

The latest news from the fleet is reported from Dantzic by telegraph. It is of considerable interest, though brief: "The fleet is off Cronstadt. Forty-six infernal machines have been discovered and destroyed. One of them exploded on the poop of the Exmouth. Admiral Seymour and Captain Louis, who were examining it at the time, were severely injured. Lieutenant Pierce was slightly injured. The Vulture met Admiral Baines's squadron somewhere near Nargen Island."

It is stated that the Russians now admit that the Cossack's boat displayed a flag of truce; but allege that they suspected a stratagem to surprise them.

Rear-Admiral Seymour has been to examine Narva Bay, near Sesar, with Her Majesty's ships Exmouth and Blenheim, and the gunboats Pincher and Snap. The Supplement to the *Gazette* (published on Monday night) contains a despatch from Admiral Seymour, reporting his proceedings near the river Narva. He succeeded in learning that a considerable body of Russian troops were in the vicinity, and he exchanged some shots with the forts. Captain Searle, R.M., was slightly wounded.

On the 21st instant, the Amphion, 36, screw frigate, Captain Key, while employed in reconnoitring the fortifications at Sweaborg, accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence grounded. The boats were immediately despatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed one of the nearest forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. Captain Key, however, nothing daunted, returned the compliment with such energy and precision, that he succeeded in blowing up a large Russian powder magazine, and occasioned other serious damage to the fort.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Letters from Constantinople speak of the increasing moroseness and intractable temper of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Plans of "Sebastopol and its environs, indicating very clearly the works of the besiegers, their camps, and lines of circumvallation," are advertised in the St. Petersburg journals.

M. Soyer reports from Scutari, that the provisions supplied by Government are bountiful.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, says that French reinforcements to the extent of 50,000 men will be sent out shortly.

According to present arrangements, upwards of 13,000 troops of all arms will proceed to join the army in the Crimea before the 20th of July.

The reduction of two Austrian army corps, by the release of their reserves, is at length notified in the official *Vienna Gazette*.

Miss Nightingale is now entirely out of danger, but so weak that it is judged necessary that she should return to England, at least for a short time.

Three officers of the United States army went to St. Petersburg to ask permission to go to Sebastopol to witness the siege: the request was refused.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that steam-boat excursions take place on Sundays and Thursdays to Peterhoff and Cronstadt, to give the passengers an opportunity of witnessing the defence of that fortress, as also to behold the Allied fleets in that neighbourhood.

The Russians near Hango affirm that the flag hoisted from Lieutenant Geneste's boat was not a flag of truce, and they pretend to show the one which they took, in evidence of their assertion.

It is understood that a portion of the Foreign Legion, which is being organised and drilled at Shorncliffe, will be in such an advanced state of discipline as to be ready for embarkation about the 20th July. The destination of part of these troops is the Baltic, and the remainder the Crimea.

Major-General Simpson served in the Peninsula from May, 1812, to May, 1813, including the latter part of the defence of Cadiz, and the attack of Seville. Served also the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras. He served as second in command to Sir Charles Napier during the campaign against the mountain and desert tribes situated on the right bank of the Indus early in 1843.

General Pelissier (says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*), obstinately refuses to transmit messages which have nothing important in them; he will not say what he intends to do, for the very just reason that the plan he forms at one o'clock may have to be modified in half an hour after, owing to information from spies, or to some new demonstration of the enemy; he will not even gratify imperial impatience by communicating every unimportant incident. It has been stated in some of the papers that the General had intimated his determination to resign if what he considered an annoyance was continued. A person who arrived in Paris from the Crimea a few days since, says that dissatisfaction was expressed very strongly in the camp at the frequent messages sent from Paris, containing instructions and orders from the Emperor, on matters about which his Majesty can know very little. This ambition to direct operations at such a distance is silly, and must be particularly tantalising to a man like Pelissier, whose knowledge of war is not exclusively derived from books. The whole camp was murmuring at this tantalising interference; and, if Pelissier be the man he is described, he would be the last to comply with every order of a mere theorist.

It appears that the Prussian Government officially expressed its opinion on the famous circular of Count Nesselrode to M. de Glinka on the 6th June. Baron Manteuffel concurs with the Russian Chancellor in thinking that the first two points are in accordance with German interest; and he takes note of the Russian promise to adhere to them, which, he says, "independently of the issue of the negotiations at Vienna, confirms upon them the character of stability and duration." But it is intimated that Prussia will adhere to

obligations imposed by the treaty of April 20 and its additional articles—

The King, as you know, M. le Baron, attaches the greatest value to the guarantees which the above-mentioned stipulations offer, not only to the territory of the Confederation, but also to the entire possessions of the two great Powers which are members of it, and even to the position of Austria in the Principalities; and while, on the one hand, his Majesty remains averse to, and will continue to oppose, any extension of his treaty obligations which should not be perfectly conformable to his own convictions, and called for by the real interests of Prussia, whether European or German, he, on the other hand, attaches importance to no doubt being allowed to exist as to the existence of those obligations, and as to his firm determination scrupulously to fulfil them, should the contingency contemplated supervene.

The King likewise acquits Russia of any *arrière pensée* against Austria; and indulges in the hope that Russia will make allowance for the difficult and exceptional position of that Power.

The allied expedition destined to operate against Petropaulovski had assembled at the Sandwich Islands, and would probably appear before that fortress about the middle of June. It is said to consist of 15 British and French ships, including four steamers, the whole under the command of Admiral Bruce, in the *Monarch*, 80, and of Admiral Fournichau, in the *Forte*, 50, both reported to be good and efficient officers. It is supposed that the reduction of Sitka and other Russian possessions is intended by this squadron.

The Post says General Simpson is the new Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea.

While the attack on the Mamelon was going on, an English lady, the wife of one of the officers (Lord George Paget), was present, and displayed great coolness and courage. General Pennefather observing this, went up and cut off a medal from the coat of a dead Russian officer, and in the most gallant manner, and with a very pretty compliment, pinned it on her shawl, saying she had fairly earned it. The general is a great favourite with the army; and the lady, who has great personal attractions, and is the daughter of an old general officer, highly prizes this medal which she literally obtained on the field of battle.

An officer who has served throughout the campaign in the Crimea, says that we want better not braver officers; the French want, with the exception of a few regiments, better men.

The Turkish contingent has made a fair beginning. On the 18th June, officers had been appointed to eight regiments, and they were instantly to begin their drill. The Turkish soldiers are said to enter the service with great willingness.

It is recorded that on the first day of Bairam, when the Sultan goes in procession to the Mosque of Sultan Achmet, that Englishmen, with dirty boots, entered the sacred edifice in such numbers as to incommode the true believers. At last a Turk broke forth in excellent English—"We must build a Protestant church, it seems. Why do you come here? It is only prayer, and you take up our room."

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court remains at Buckingham Palace. On Thursday and Saturday, Lord Panmure had audiences of the Queen. On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert dined with the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. On Friday, the Queen and Prince, with the Duke of Cambridge, went to Enfield to inspect the Government establishment for the manufacture of small arms. The Queen and Prince Albert went, on Friday evening, to the juvenile ball given by the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa. Prince Albert presided in the forenoon at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. Viscount Palmerston had an audience of Her Majesty on Saturday afternoon. On Monday, Viscount Hardinge and the Earl of Clarendon had audiences of the Queen.

Lord Canning is to succeed Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General of India. Lord Dalhousie's health has been for some time failing, and after a most brilliant and successful administration, which has been prolonged at the request of successive Governments, he is compelled to return home. Lord Canning, although as a peer he has not been prominent in debate, has had a long and useful official training. He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1841 to 1846, and has been Postmaster-General since the formation of the Aberdeen Ministry, in January, 1853. In both offices he has given proofs of much administrative ability.

Mr. John Black died on Tuesday last, at the age of seventy-two. In 1810, Mr. Black, a native of Dunse, was engaged by Mr. Perry as a reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*. Though known as the translator of Schlegel and various German authors, he never quitted the *Chronicle* till he finally left the Press and London in 1843. Since then he has lived in retirement, pursuing horticulture, and devoted to books and reading. About 1807, Mr. Perry, then becoming aged, selected Mr. Black to assist him in the editorial department; and for some time before Mr. Perry's death, which took place in 1821, Mr. Black had the chief management of the paper. After Mr. Perry's death he became the sole editor, and continued to fill this post, under the successive proprietorship of Mr. Clement and Sir John Easthope, till he retired from his long and laborious task.

It is said that the Earl of Elgin is likely to be ambassador to Constantinople.

We have reason to believe that Lieutenant-General James Fergusson, for some time past in command of the troops at Malta, will succeed Sir Robert

Gardiner as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. Mr. H. J. R. Gascoin, of the War-office, has been appointed private secretary to Lord Panmure, in succession to the Earl of Gifford, who has resigned that office. We feel great satisfaction in stating that the rumour of the death of Captain William Peel, of the Diamond, rests upon no authentic information. Captain Peel was wounded by, we believe, a round shot in the arm; but the last accounts received are by no means of a character to lead to the apprehension of a fatal result.—*Globe*.

The Queen has just given another proof of the interest she takes in the army and navy. Last week she had three groups daguerreotyped at Portsmouth Dockyard; one of the Royal Marines, another of the Royal Marine Artillery, and the third of Blue-jackets, each consisting of five or six men fully accoutred.

Mr. Selwyn was, on Friday, elected the new Divinity Professor, at Cambridge, by the casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity, presented himself just after the casting vote had been given to vote for the other candidate, Mr. Browne, and was informed that he was too late. Given earlier, his vote would have otherwise decided the election.

After sixteen years' service, Mr. Justice Maule has retired from the Bench of the Common Pleas. Distinguished in his youth—for he was Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, in 1810—he has been eminent as a judge. For largeness of mind and subtlety of intellect combined, he was unequalled amongst his erminent brethren. Failing health alone is the cause of his retirement. The Lord Chancellor has nominated as his successor Mr. J. S. Willes, of the Home Circuit. This gentleman was called to the bar in June, 1840, and is thus of fifteen years' standing. He is only a stuff gown, and is about forty-two years' old. He was distinguished for his mastery of metaphysical studies while an undergraduate at Trinity College, Dublin.

The new act to provide for the education of children in the receipt of out-door relief received the Royal assent on Tuesday. It is declared to be expedient that means should be taken to provide education for the young children of poor persons who are relieved out of the workhouse. It is enacted that Poor-law guardians may grant relief to enable poor persons lawfully relieved out of the workhouse to provide education for any child of such person, between the ages of four and sixteen, in any school to be approved of by the guardians, for such time and under such conditions as the guardians shall see fit. The Poor-law Board may issue orders to regulate the proceedings of guardians. "It shall not be lawful for the guardians to impose as a condition of relief that such education shall be given to any child of the person requiring relief." The cost of relief is to be charged in the same account as the other relief. Further, the act provides that orphan and deserted children may be educated in the manner prescribed. The act has immediate operation.

Sir James Graham is at Netherby. The right honourable baronet's health is not good. It is said (*Carlisle Patriot*) that he will not again appear in the House of Commons this Session.

Miscellaneous News.

It is said that the Bank of England have in contemplation the opening of a branch establishment in the West-end of the town.

A few evenings since, a public "reading of the news" took place in the Assembly Room at Congleton. The Mayor occupied the chair, and the papers were read by a gentleman named Wilson. The room was crowded, and the news listened to with great attention.

The public is warned against a forged five-pound Bank-of-England note, one of which has been detected at Egham. It is fairly executed in the style of the new issue of notes; the most marked difference from the genuine note being in the water-mark and paper, the latter having a puckered, lined appearance, and handling rough. It is numbered H-194055, dated January 11, 1855, and signed "H. Back."

At the Colchester Quarter Sessions, on Wednesday, before Mr. C. G. Round, recorder, the learned gentleman congratulated the grand jury upon the fact that there were no prisoners for trial, an event which had not previously occurred in that borough during the time he had acted as recorder, and which, he understood, had not taken place for forty years. He thought it reflected great credit upon the town.

A house in Raquet-court, Fleet-street, has been taken by the London Society of Compositors for the transaction of their business, and a portion has been fitted up as a library and reading-room. Lavatories, cooking, and smoking-rooms are also attached. The library already numbers a fair collection of books, the result of donations from members and others, and the proprietors of most of the leading papers contribute copies of their journals gratis.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, the state of Blackfriars-bridge came under consideration, upon a report brought up by the Chairman of a Committee on the subject. It was proposed to spend 39,500*l.* in repairs; but, after a great deal of discussion, a motion was carried to the effect that no expense should be incurred in repairing Blackfriars-bridge, beyond that required to keep the wooden centres in good repair.

Another unwieldy ship is being constructed at Portsmouth. This is the Royal Sovereign, of 120 guns, and yesterday took place the launching or lowering the after part of the ship, in order to give her greater length, and adapt her to carry 131 guns. She was originally intended for a sailing ship of 3,099 tons burden, having been designed by Mr. Lang, master shipwright, but longer vessels coming into vogue, and

the screw becoming a necessary adjunct to our men-of-war, she has been altered to give her additional space, and to adapt her to steam power.

A circumstance of a somewhat extraordinary character occurred, a short time since, in one of the flourishing towns of the Midland Counties. A clergyman died, and his mother and sisters, on the third day after his decease, recollecting that no likeness remained of the once cherished son and brother, it was agreed, ere the grave closed o'er him, that the body should be unshrouded and a portrait taken. A young lady of some professional celebrity was engaged for the task. She, with the assistance of the attendant, took off the shroud and placed the body in the requisite posture; but, other duties requiring the artist's attention, the sketch was deferred till noon. About twelve o'clock, at the foot of the bed, the lady commenced and went through an hour's work on this image of death. At this stage of the proceedings, by some unaccountable motion, the head of the death-like figure fell on one side. Nothing daunted, the artist carefully took the head to replace it, when, lo! the eyes opened, and, staring her full in the face, "the dead" inquired—"Who are you?" The young "professional," without trepidation, took the bandage from the head and rubbed his neck. He immediately saw the shroud, and laughed immoderately. The artist quietly called the family—their joy may be imagined, but cannot be described. That evening, he who had lain three days in his shroud, bemoaned by mother and sisters with agonising tears, gladdened their hearts by taking his accustomed place at their tea-table, and at this moment is making an excursion in North Wales.—*Bedford Times*.

Literature.

Modern Jesuitism; or, the Movements and Vicissitudes of the Jesuits in the Nineteenth Century. By Dr. EDWARD H. MICHELSEN. London: Darton and Co.

Nicolini's History of the Jesuits gives full and complete details as regards the origin, development, and progress of the Order, until its suppression in 1773. Dr. Michelsen supplements that work in the present volume, by a comprehensive history of the movements and vicissitudes of the Loyolites during the present century; the materials of which have been drawn, with laborious zeal and painstaking, from the contemporary writings, journals, and pamphlets, in which the Jesuit question has been discussed throughout Europe. As a compilation of facts, chronologically arranged, and clearly presented, Dr. Michelsen's work is one most serviceable to the historical student, and most valuable for reference. But it has also literary merits—is written graphically and powerfully—and has a deep and sometimes absorbing interest, well sustained throughout the volume. There is fitness in the present publication of such a work, when the Jesuits, recovering from the (to them) disastrous effects of the revolutions of 1848, are everywhere safely re-establishing themselves, and working their way, in their own serpent manner, into the social and political life alike of Protestant and Catholic nations, as well as into "the hearts and pockets of the credulous and bigoted." We shall not be suspected, of any disposition to fan a "No-Popery" agitation, when we say that the recent movements of Jesuitism may be advantageously made known, and ought to be made known, to every class in society, from grave statesmen to giddy girls. We don't feel much alarm about Jesuitism in England; but its existence and movements here must be regarded with considerable seriousness by those who know most about it. Dr. Michelsen has, we therefore think, written and printed appropriately; and we commend to our readers his attempt to chronicle the last of the strange experiences and startling attempts of the disciples of Loyola in the various countries of Europe—especially in France, Belgium, and the Austrian dominions—and under the name of Ligorians or Redemptorists, in which disguise they are establishing themselves in England.

The Poetical Works of John Dryden; with Life, Critical Dissertation, and Notes. By the Rev. GEORGE GILFILLAN. Edinburgh: J. Nichol.

THE "Library Edition of British Poets" certainly loses nothing in literary character or excellence of production as it proceeds. This edition of Dryden is, on the whole, more worthy of commendation than any preceding poet as yet produced in the series. Mr. Gilfillan's "Life" is written more satisfactorily and agreeably than usual—clear and vivid in its narrative, and thoughtful and tasteful in its comments. The "Critical Dissertation" gives a large-minded and fair estimate of the merits and faults of Dryden. The standard for judging a poet so loaded with "the faults of his age," as the phrase goes, is carefully determined by Mr. Gilfillan; and if we do not agree with him in every respect, we concur in his general view, and must praise the happy combination of severe truthfulness with generous feeling which this criticism exhibits.

Mr. Gilfillan has had the advantage of the labours of no few predecessors in preparing an edition of Dryden. He has used their results in an independent spirit. He dissents from the too easy palliations of Dryden's moral delinquencies in literature, which some have written; and refuses to reprint several Prologues and Epilogues (which Mr. Bell has included in his edition), on the ground of their licentious filthiness and valuelessness. This decision may be condemned by those who take the literary and historical points of view only, on such a question as the reproduction of an author; but for a copy that is to find a place in the family, and in generally-accessible libraries, the right course is here taken by

Mr. Gilfillan, and the adaptation of his edition to popular diffusion is thereby increased.

Poetical Works of James Thomson. Edited by ROBERT BELL. Two Vols. (Annotated English Poets.)

The Poems of William Shakespeare. Edited by ROBERT BELL. (Annotated Poets.) London: J. W. Parker and Son.

Mr. Bell's edition of Thomson claims praise as decidedly the best that has been produced. The "Life" prefixed to the first volume is written with the editor's usual care and good judgment. The whole of the minor poems hitherto published, with two small additions, form the contents of this first volume. The second contains *The Seasons* and *Castle of Indolence*; with a very brief but most truthful Introduction on Thomson's poetry. The notes throughout are a very model of the annotation of a standard poet. In those to *Summer*, Mr. Bell gives the numerous changes to which the poem was subjected in successive editions; these are in themselves interesting, and furnish a specimen of similar changes made throughout the whole of *The Seasons*. The Supplemental Notes contain a poem attributed to Thomson, published by the Percy Society, in 1844, with an investigation of the evidence for its genuineness, which Mr. Bell inclines to accept as satisfactory.

"The Poems of Shakespeare," in such an elegant form and so well edited, will be welcome to even more readers than usually greet the volumes of the Annotated Poets. Mr. Bell has written—without parade and self-intrusion, but with due sense of the feeling in which such a task should be performed—a brief biography of England's greatest poet, which most usefully and effectively tells all that we really know of his life. Such a conscientious and judicious sketch was actually wanting. Although biographers have painfully explored archives, and something like light has been thrown on special points, little has been added of late years to the fragmentary collection of facts which has long been the common material for a life of Shakespeare. Mr. Bell has only aimed to present these facts in a connected form; and he has done this as perfectly as possible. The introductions and notes to the poems are full of the information and observation which only a loving student, long familiar with his author, could have given us.

Biographical Sketch of the late Dr. Golding Bird. By JOHN HUTTON BALFOUR, M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Botany in Edinburgh University. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

THIS sketch was originally an address to students, delivered at the request of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society. As a memoir of so eminent a physician and man of science as Dr. Golding Bird, it is, of course, imperfect; but as an illustration of the character of one who "was distinguished as an enlightened and earnest Christian, and whose name (says Dr. Balfour), will be conjoined in the annals of medicine with those of Abercrombie, Hope, and John Reid," it is one of the most interesting fragments of biography that we have lately seen, and impressively conveys important lessons to all students. To medical practitioners it should be universally known, as teaching them how a young physician, while taking remarkable pains in the investigation of disease, paying the most considerate attention to his numerous patients, and interesting himself greatly in the progress of natural science, yet made opportunities for seeking the spiritual well-being of those for whose bodies he prescribed, and laboured for the moral improvement of the students rising up into the profession he followed; and then died, at the early age of thirty-nine, crowned with honours, deplored by his medical and scientific brethren, and affectionately mourned by patients whom he irresistibly attached to himself by his moral excellence not less than by his kindness and skill. Undoubtedly he had his foibles; but his was a noble character, and he has left to his profession a great example. Professor Balfour has written this sketch with great ability and true sympathy; and we should be glad (if we may speak for a moment out of our capacity as merely literary critic), to know that it was extensively circulated amongst medical students.

Cleanings.

The hotel keepers of the lake district complain of the paucity of visitors this season.

The late Mr. Guinness, of Dublin, has left property considerably exceeding half a million sterling.

It is asked who ought to succeed Lord Canning in the Post-office. Why not Mr. Rowland Hill?

The present day is full of anomalies. A new apartment in the Vatican is hung with tapestry presented to the Pope by the Sultan.

Six sisters were recently married on the same night, at their house in Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labour.

Mrs. Hannah More says, that "to read so as not to be understood, and to write so as not to be read, are among the minor immoralities of life."

Every one is willing that foreigners and Romanists should ride in the chariot of American Liberty, but Americans must drive!—*Pottsville Journal*.

Within the last few days a gentleman named Sabine has brought out a Biographical Dictionary of Duellists! The author starts with David and Goliath, and ends with the duel between the unfortunate Courtenay and the murderer Bartholemey. All

duellists of all times and all nations have their names, quarrels, and manner of fighting recited, at greater or less length, in this extraordinary record.

Queen Caroline asked Sir Robert Walpole what it would cost to enclose St. James's-park, with a view to exclude the public from it. "Madam," the Premier is said to have replied, "only a Crown."

"John, what do you do for a living?" "Oh! me preach." "Preach! and what do you get for it?" "Sometimes me get a shilling, sometimes two shillings." "And isn't that mighty poor pay?" "Oh, yes! but it's mighty poor preaching."

M. Lamartine is about to write "L'Histoire de Cæsar," for the *Paris Presse*. George Sand's autobiography, written for the same journal, already extends over seventeen volumes, and there are yet three to appear.

Canada contains, among other sects, Darians, Pathonites, Bereans, Disunionists, Pantheists, Followers of Jesus, Reformed Jews, Reformed Tunkards, Cooperites, Democratic Gospellers, Hesse Churchmen, Day Baptists, &c., &c., numbering altogether no more than 100 members.

In the course of the last meeting of the Asiatic Society, at Paris, M. Reinaud laid on the table an Arabian manuscript treatise, just received from Abdel-Kader, and written by that personage. The Emir has always enjoyed a high reputation among his countrymen for his learning and literary taste.

In Winchester, United States, Mr. John Wysong informs the citizens that he has associated with him in the mercantile business his daughter Virginia, and that hereafter business will be conducted under the style and firm of Wysong & Daughter! "Wise Son and Daughter" will be the popular version of the firm.

A Turkish enthusiast, at Constantinople, lately cut off two yards of the telegraphic wire, which he brought to his house, in the hope of being the first to know the news. When taken up for the offence, he admitted the fact, and said that all he wanted to learn was the fall of Sebastopol; as for the news transmitted by Government, he would surely have had discretion enough not to have inquired into them. Another Turk cut the wire in two in order to see if the interior was hollow.

A very interesting discovery has just been made by Cavaliere Bolto, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Turin, that messages may be transmitted by the electric telegraph in different directions on the same wire. An experiment, which succeeded perfectly, was made the other day, in the presence of several of the Ministers; and the Professor explained his system, and wherein it differed from other theories to the same extent, but which had not been so successful in practice.

The *Australian Herald* having inserted an advertisement for a "partner," the advertiser is informed in *Bell's Life* (a Sydney paper), that a widow lady, with thirteen unmarried daughters, would be happy to take in any single gentleman of fortune who may be looking for a respectable home, with all the comforts and amenities of a happy fireside. The young ladies are all musical, and one plays on the kettle-drum. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Fondleman, 35, Aerial-terrace, near the Schnapper Rocks.

There is now living in Kettering (says the *Leicester Mercury*), the widow of a baronet, who earns a precarious livelihood at washing and charring. She is sometimes called "My Lady." Her late husband's grandfather, Sir John Norwich, lost a large estate through gambling, and was afterwards pensioned by the Duke of Montague, and his son, the last Sir John, was so poor that he died in the parish workhouse, leaving nothing but the barren title to the late William Norwich, who followed the humble occupation of a sawyer. His son, the present Sir William, emigrated some years since to America, where it is said he is doing well.

The faithful old-fashioned man-servant of a country clergyman, on a visit to the Archbishop of York, told his master that, while sitting one morning in the servants' hall, a bell was rung violently. Near him a richly-liveried footman was lounging in an easy chair, with his heels as high as his head—for all the world like an American Congress-man legislating at his ease; and from this comfortable position he budged not an inch at the importunate summons above-mentioned. "What!" cried the primitive and provincial serving-man, "don't you answer the drawing-room bell!" "Not unless they persevere," was the cool response of his footmanship.

Some of Grattan's sayings, recorded in one of the new works of the day, are characteristic of the deep poetry in his mind, which Sydney Smith has so brilliantly described. He loved old trees, and used to say, "Never cut down a tree for fashion-sake. The tree has its roots in the earth, which the fashion has not." A favourite old tree stood near the house at Tinnehinch. A friend of Grattan's, thinking it obstructed the view, recommended to him to cut it down. "Why so?" said Grattan. "Because it stands in the way of the house." Grattan: "You mistake, it is the house stands in the way of it, and if either must come down, let it be the house."

In his new book on the Black Sea, Mr. D. Seymour, M.P., enters into an ingenious argument to show that the wanderings of Ulysses, in the 10th, 11th, and 12th books of the *Odyssey*, were on the coasts of the Black Sea, and not on those of Italy and Sicily. Mr. Seymour supposes the Læstrigians to have been the inhabitants of the Crimea. Balaklava is identified as the port where the Ulysses met the daughter of Antiphates:—

"Within a long recess a bay their lies,
Edged round with cliffs high pointing to the skies;
The jutting shores that swell, on either side,
Contract its mouth and break the rushing tide."
The rocks of Scylla and Charybdis, with their whirl

pools, are taken to be the "blue Symplegades," at the entrance of the Bosphorus.

Professor Masson, at a recent meeting in Scotland, said that "though a Scotchman, he had been abroad for the greater part of his life." On the rule of "the right word in the right place," should not the professor have said *because*?

On the 7th inst., her own birthday, a Mrs. Mary Russell Clarkson, of Leeds, gave birth to twin boys, being twins of the fifth generation. On the paternal side the great-great-grandfather was a twin, the great-grandfather a twin, the grandfather a twin, and the father a twin.

Since the war with Russia a new kind of domestic fowl has been introduced into England from the Black Sea, and is likely to prove a formidable rival to the Shanghai and Cochon China. It is quite as large as the barn-door fowl, is crested, and has feathered legs; its colour is generally all white or black—when the latter, of a raven hue, and glossy. This bird is pugnacious, and its movements very lively. Its most distinguishing peculiarity is, however, in the arrangement of the tail feathers. These are very few, and do not project as in other birds, but drop down and lie close to the body, so that the creature appears tailless, and when its head is erect it scarcely has the appearance of a bird. Several of these birds are to be seen at Southampton, where they have been landed from the war transports.

LONDON MUTUAL LIFE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

The fifth annual meeting of this society was held on Monday last, at the society's offices, 63, Moorgate-street, George Wilson, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN commenced the proceedings by calling upon the Secretary to read the annual report of the directors, from which it appeared, that during the past year 384 policies had been issued, assuring 89,403*l.* 18*s.*, and producing an annual income of 2,779*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Since the establishment of the society, 3,020 policies had been issued; the sums assured amounting to 541,504*l.*, and producing an annual income of 17,320*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The circumstance of the business having been rather less than the preceding year was accounted for by the rise in the price of provisions, and double income-tax, and the general effects of the war, which had, it was remarked, in a peculiar degree affected all life assurance societies.

G. P. NEISON, Esq., one of the actuaries recently engaged in investigating the affairs of the society, in conjunction with the secretary, said the results of the investigation had fully satisfied his mind that the company was in a really good and prosperous condition. In fact, he did not conceive that it was possible to apply more severe tests than had been applied by the secretary, Mr. Laundry. It would have been quite possible for him to set about the inquiry in another mode, which precedent would have justified the course followed by some persons of distinction, and to have produced apparently a much more favourable result for the society than that at which he had arrived; but he had followed the progress of the day in assurance matters, and with regard to the rate of interest on investments, and the rate of mortality, for instance, he had rather erred on the side of caution than otherwise, so that he had brought forward results that would bear any scrutiny, and be found up to the mark in the opinions of the severest critics. With regard to the general operations of the society, it might be a question whether a larger sum might not have been expended in enlarging the business; and the experience of other societies proved that in future an additional outlay would prove amply remunerative; as any office that could contrive even to keep its working expenses for a year somewhat below the annual revenue must be well managed and conducted.

JENKIN JONES, Esq., the other actuary engaged by the society, confirmed the statements of Mr. Neison, expressing his opinion that the business might be profitably extended, but wishing the meeting to remember, that the largest society was not necessarily the safest or the most profitable, especially when established on the mutual principle; because every fresh policy-holder not only realised a profit on his own policy, but became a participant in the profits of others.

The balance sheet was then read. It showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 19,492*l.* 8*s.*

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, after referring to a recent reduction in the expense of management, and an advantageous investment which had been lately made, related several instances, showing the benefit of life assurance. Since the formation of the society twenty-two claims had been made, amounting to 4,720*l.*, all of which had been paid, to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested. One mercantile man, who had assured the life of a creditor for 200*l.*, was so well satisfied, that when he came to the office to receive the 200*l.*, he brought with him another creditor to be assured for 1,000*l.*, and, although a considerable addition was made to the ordinary premium, he paid it without saying a word. The whole of the losses in the guarantee department, since the commencement of the society's business, had been covered by the payment of 180*l.* He supposed the meeting had examined the statement of the bonus with considerable satisfaction. They had been certified by the gentlemen who had addressed them, that it could be paid with the most perfect safety and security to all the other assurers in the office, and to the future claims, whenever they might arise, which he prayed might be at a very distant period, for he wished health and long life to every one of them. (A laugh.) He wished each gentleman to go and do his duty as a member of the society. There were 1,500 assurers; and if each one would bring next year an assurer in each hand, Mr. Neison would hardly be able to calculate how much the income would be increased, and how much the interest of the members would be advanced. The present reversionary bonus amounted to no less than 20*l.* per cent. on the amounts paid; and the reduction of premiums, until the next division of profits, averaged about 27 per cent. To an office so young, and having had some difficulties to contend with, such a result was most satisfactory and gratifying. The directors looked back upon the past with joy; and, if the members only did their duty, he hoped they would be able to meet and congratulate themselves for many years to come, in having helped to bring forward a society which had been a benefit not only to themselves but to the country at

large, and might see it take its stand, as one of the consulting actuaries had said, among the flourishing and prosperous institutions of the empire. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. LEWIS seconded the motion. A Mr. HUX moved an amendment, to appoint a committee to report upon the balance-sheet, on the ground of excessive expenditure. After some discussion, the original motion was carried, the proposer of the amendment being the only dissident.

The Rev. Mr. LEASK moved a resolution, involving a vote of thanks to the directors, and pledging the meeting to endeavour to extend the business of the office.

Mr. COOKE seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. KIRKUS moved the re-election of Mr. J. L. Margetson, Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., and Mr. Davis, as directors.

Mr. GODDARD (of Cheltenham) having seconded the motion, it passed unanimously.

Mr. CHAMBERS and Mr. DAVIS returned thanks.

The auditors were then appointed for the ensuing year. On the motion of Mr. GADSBY, a resolution that the income-tax of the officers should be paid by the society, was carried by a majority of four; the secretary intimating, that it could only refer to the director's fees, as the salaries of the other officers were under the control of the board.

The thanks of the meeting were then accorded to the trustees, medical officers, and solicitors; also to the secretary and the chairman, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the proceedings terminated.

BIRTHS.

June 26, at 5, Eaton-place, the wife of JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

June 28, at 17, Esplanade, Lowestoft, the wife of JAMES PETO, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 22, at the Presbyterian Chapel, Stourbridge, by the Rev. John Kenrick, M.A., DAVID, eldest son of GEORGE MARTINEAU, of Tulse-hill, Surrey, Esq., to SARAH EMMA, eldest daughter of ROBERT SCOTT, of Stourbridge, Esq.

March 27, at St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria, by Rev. W. P. Scott, PHILIP ROBINSON, merchant, Melbourne, seventh son of EDWARD ROBINSON, paper merchant, late of Tewkesbury, to ELIZA, youngest daughter of WILLIAM KNIGHT, of No. 3, Barton-street, Tewkesbury.

DEATHS.

June 15, at Midway-place, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, the Rev. JOHN KINGSFORD, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, for nearly thirty years the beloved and devoted pastor of the Baptist Church meeting in Midway-place, and for upwards of sixty-seven years a faithful minister of the Gospel.

June 18, at 50, Herbert-street, New North-road, Mr. WILLIAM FRANCIS BARNETT, aged twenty-six, after a lingering illness, induced by excessive application to business.

June 19, at the same place, Mrs. SARAH BARNETT, aged sixty-three, from the shock occasioned by the death of her son.

June 14, before Sebastopol, in the attack on the Redan, LACY WALTER YEA, Colonel of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and Acting Brigadier-General, eldest and only surviving son of Sir WILLIAM WALTER YEA, Bart., of Pyrland-hall, Somersetshire, aged forty-seven.

June 29, of consumption, aged twenty-six, LOUISA, eldest daughter of the Rev. WM. CROWE, Worcester.

June 20, Mr. WILLIAM CULVERWELL, Surgeon, of Blackfriars-road, Surrey, and formerly of Bristol, aged fifty-eight.

July 3, at Belvoir-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. M'All, Mr. JOHN BROMHEAD, to Miss SARAH ANN HODSON.

POST FREE by authority.—BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND BOOKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, containing the Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of upwards of 20,000 Persons, carefully arranged under the various letters of the alphabet. Price 1*s.* each book. Be particular in stating what letter you require. The whole bound together, in cloth, price 20*s.* post free. London: Strange, sen., and Co., 8, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row. Persons residing in the Country should send direct to the Publishers.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The Money Market has not greatly fluctuated during the past week, the demand for Consols being on the whole rather active. On Monday, however, the funds were flat throughout the day, caused principally by depression arising from the rumoured French loan. In money there was more animation, which subsided.

Consols remain quiet and inactive at 91 to 91½ for the 10th inst. Reduced Three per Cents. are better at 92, and the new Three per Cents., 92½. Bank Stock 211. India Bonds, 35*s.* prem. Exchequer Bills, March issue, 22*s.* to 26*s.* prem., and the June issue, 19*s.* to 23*s.* prem. Exchequer Bonds are now quoted at 100½.

The Foreign Market is dull, with little business doing.

The Share Market has been fairly supported, and a few of the quotations show an improvement. Mining Shares are rather firmer.

The movements of the precious metals during the past week have been important. The importations have exceeded 800,000*l.*, while the exports are not much above 100,000*l.*

The returns of the Board of Trade exhibit a considerable decrease in exports for the last month, chiefly in hardware and metals; cotton goods showing some increase. In Imports, there is greater steadiness, with a large decline in sugar, partly explained by the quantity of previous arrivals.

The trade accounts from the manufacturing towns during the past week are on the whole satisfactory, the excellent prospects of the harvest, both in this country and the United States, having produced a general increase of confidence. At Manchester considerable fluctuations have occurred in prices, and the ability of the manufacturers to make a decided concession, owing to the reaction in cotton at Liverpool, has led to an extended although not a large business. The Birmingham report continues

to describe growing firmness in the iron-market. The copper and brass trades remain active, and there is a sustained demand for agricultural implements. In the other branches of occupation, except those which are stimulated by Government orders, dullness still prevails. The question of an amalgamation between the Dudley and West Bromwich Bank and the Birmingham Banking Company remains under discussion. The losses of the Dudley and West Bromwich from reckless advances to speculators are said to have exceeded 100,000*l.*, which will absorb not only the entire guarantee fund, but a portion of the capital. At Nottingham there has been a partial improvement in the lace trade. In the woollen districts a good average business has been transacted, and prices are steady and stocks decreasing. The same features also characterise the Irish linen-markets, where foreign orders are said to be increasing. The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised three vessels to Port Phillip, one to Sydney, and two to Adelaide, with an aggregate capacity of 3,692 tons. The rates of freight continue unchanged.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been diminished activity. The total number of ships reported inward was 192, being 78 less than in the previous week. The number cleared outward, including twenty in ballast, was 129, showing a decrease of five.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Consols for Account	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
3 per Ct. Red.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
New 3 per Ct.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Annuities	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
India Stock	210½	211	211	211	211	211
Bank Stock	210½	211	211	211	211	211
Exchequer-bills	21	23	21	22	22	23
India Bonds	4	30	33	31	34	35
Long Annuities	4	13-16	—	4	4	13-16

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 23rd day of June, 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£31,429,435	Government Debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	3,284,300
		Gold Coin & Bullion.....	17,429,435
		Silver Bullion.....	—
	£31,429,435		£31,429,435

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£12,896,000
Rest.....	3,126,279	Other Securities.....	12,453,957
Public Deposits.....	6,486,685	Notes.....	11,897,310
Other Deposits.....	13,224,470	Gold and Silver Coin.....	739,891
Seven Day and other Bills.....	905,462		
	£38,376,296		£38,376,296

June 28, 1855. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, June 29, 1855.

BANKRUPTS.

BURFORD, J., sen., and BURFORD, J., jun., St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, builders, July 11, August 15; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street, City.

STEVENSON, J., Barham, Suffolk, innkeeper, July 9, August 11; solicitors, Messrs. Aldridge and Bromley, South-square, Gray's Inn; and Mr. Jackman, Ipswich, Suffolk.

HOWICK, J., Little Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, furnishing ironmonger, July 9, August 11; solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Leadenhall-street, City.

DINWOODIE, W., Swinton-street, Gray's Inn-road, draper, July 13, August 10; solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple Inn, Holborn.

SHERWOOD, B., and SHERWOOD, N., Belvidere-road, Lambeth, builders, July 7, August 6; solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., Nicholas-lane.

TROUSE, A. E., Leather-lane, Holborn, coach and type smith, July 10, August 13; solicitor, Mr. Murrrough, New Inn.

BROWN, I., Tooley-street, Southwark, licensed victualler, July 7, August 13; solicitor, Mr. Page, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

DENT, R., Atherstone, Warwickshire, builder, July 13, August 3; solicitors, Messrs. Baxter and Son, Atherstone; and Messrs. Motteram and Knight, Birmingham.

EDWARDS, G., Old Swinford, Worcestershire, licensed victualler, July 13, August 3; solicitors, Mr. Corser, Stourbridge; and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

ROOM, H., Birmingham, metallic bedstead manufacturer, July 16, August 10; solicitor, Mr. James, Birmingham.

PARTON, T., Ruyton, Shropshire, licensed victualler, July 16, August 6; solicitor, Mr. Harding, Birmingham.

SWINDELL, H., Ashborne, Derbyshire, wine merchant, July 17, August 14; solicitor, Mr. Fox, Ashborne.

BRADVOISIN, H., Sheffield, file manufacturer, July 21, August 4; solicitor, Mr. Smith, jun., Sheffield.

KENTON, T., Newton Heath, Manchester, manufacturing chemist, July 17, August 13; solicitor, Mr. Binney, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

July 20, M. R. Scott, Harley-place, St. Marylebone, and Lloyd's Coffee-house, City, West India merchant—July 20, D. Cutter and T. J. Hunter, Regent-street, St. James's, tailors—D. Cutter (separate estate) Regent-street, St. James's, tailor—July 20, T. J. Hunter (separate estate), Regent-street, St. James's, tailor—July 20, E. B. S. Hoff, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, dealer in chicory—July 24, J. Willmore, Leicester, woollen draper—August 6, W. Haywood, Birmingham, grocer—July 26, J. Cartwright, Birmingham, grocer—July 24, T. Bell, Jarrow, Durham, alkali manufacturers—July 27, N. Kennedy, Manchester, ivory turner.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

C. Gibson and B. Leach, Hour Glass-lane, Walworth-common, fellmongers—W. Bradley and J. Sykes, Huddersfield, auctioneers—W. Lloyd, J. Davies, B. S. McGeagh, and W. L. Fielding, Shrewsbury, drapers—J. E. Deacon, and J. B. Gover, Plymouth, grocers—E. Hounsfeld, B. Green, and I. Robbins—J. N. Green—J. N. Green, Great Witley, Worcestershire, surgeons—W. H. Lowe and E. P. Hornby, Wolverhampton, manufacturing chemists—T. A. Jenkinson and J. Wright, Liverpool, coal merchants—B. Howe and J. Shaw, Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton warp manufacturers—E. Price and W. G. Higgin, Wolverhampton and Bilston, Staffordshire, wine merchants—W. C. Bernard, J. Vining, T. Fudge, and W. Frapp, jun., Bristol, sugar refiners; as far as regard J. Vining—H. D. Lomas, and H. Sykes, Sheffield, anvil manufacturers—L. Autra and F. Hollerbach, Wardour-street, Jewellery case makers—J. Bickerstaff and M. Myers, Preston, Lancashire, attorneys—R. Goff and W. H. Wayt, Windsor, grocers—Ann Danofsky and Ann Elizabeth Hughes, Isleworth, schoolmistresses—G. Cheate and J. King, Birmingham, brush manufacturers—T. B. Ormerod, J. Standing, jun., and J. H. Agnew.

Manchester, commission agents; as far as regards T. B. Ormerod—H. B. Baker and G. Walker, Jun., ship owners—G. Armitage, J. Frankish, W. Frankish, and T. Barker, Sheffield, steel spring manufacturers—J. C. Winter, and G. Gath, Bradford, Yorkshire, tea dealers—C. Parkinson and W. Etherington, Long-lane, Birmingham, engineers—T. W. Sands and J. W. Charnock, Leeds, printers—A. Tapscott and H. J. Dancaster, Exeter, boot makers—H. Hall and G. Taylor, Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge, attorneys-at-law—A. Hatfield, H. Back, and G. Hatfield, Minorities, tobacco manufacturers; as far as regards H. Back—W. H. Briggs and J. Crawford, Leeds, cloth dressers—J. Lister, as far as regards his connexion with T. W. Rammell, Trafalgar-square, civil engineer.

SCOTCH REQUESTATIONS.

Craigh, T. R., Edinburgh, builder, July 10.
Mackenzie, H., and McArthur, J. R., Paisley, manufacturers, July 10.
Rosa, D., Haugh, of Inverness, brewer, July 12.
Graham, A., Glasgow, tea dealer, July 12.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Hart, G., Strand, ironmonger, first div. of 6s. 8d., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Hadlow, H., Jewry-street, Aldgate, apothecary, first div. of 3s. 7d., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Beaumont, J., sen., and Beaumont, J., jun., Commercial-place, City-road, coach makers, first div. of 2s. 4d., any Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Young, J., Bracken, T., Ballard, G., Sutherland, J. C. C., and Alexander, N., Calcutta, East India, merchants, fifth dividend of 1 anna and 3 pice per 100 sicca rupees, any Wednesday at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—Coleman and Wellings, Ludlow, third div. of 11d., July 4, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Beswick, T., Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, licensed victualler, first div. of 2s. 5½d., July 2, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannan's, Aldermanbury—Adams, W. B., and Hailston, G., Fair Field Works, Bow (joint estate), engineers, third div. of 6d., July 2, and any subsequent Monday, at Cannan's, Aldermanbury—Fisher, J. W., and Basse, J., Norwich, cabinet makers, first div. of 5s. 6d., July 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Nicholson's, Basinghall-street—Pillsoll, S., Sheffield, coal merchant, first div. of 5s., July 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Brevin's, Sheffield—Ludlam, H., and Reaney, J., Sheffield, ironmongers, first div. of 3s. 9½d., July 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Brevin's, Sheffield—Kay, F., Sheffield, cut nail manufacturer, second div. of 1s. 3d., first and second div. of 1s. 10d., July 3, and any subsequent Tuesday at Brevin's, Sheffield—Birks, W., Sheffield, brush manufacturer, first div. of 12s. 6d., July 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Brevin's, Sheffield.

Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

BANKRUPTCY.

LITTLE, W., Deptford, Kent, builder, July 9, August 15; solicitor, Mr. Carrar.
BICKLEY, G., Lower Kennington-green, Kennington, money scrivener, July 9, August 15; solicitor, Mr. Childley, Gresham-street, City.
DIVERS, J., Talbot-court, Eastcheap, licensed victualler, July 14, August 11; solicitors, Messrs. Young and Pews, Mark-lane.
FRANKENSTEIN, J., White Hart-court, Bishopgate-street Within, tobacconist, July 11, August 14; solicitor, Mr. Bailey, Old Jewry-chambers.
AVERY, C., Fenchurch-street, City, colonial broker, July 11, August 14; solicitor, Mr. Hewitt, Nicholas-lane.
TROWSE, A. E., Leather-lane, Holborn, coach and tyre smith, July 10, August 13; solicitor, Mr. Murrugh, New Inn.
BAKER, T., Kidderminster, Worcestershire, butcher, July 13, August 10; solicitors, Mr. Boycott, Kidderminster; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
WALLEY, J., Derby, boiler maker, July 17, August 7; solicitors, Mr. Pickering, Derby; and Mr. Reece, Birmingham.
BENNETT, W., Porthead, Somersetshire, carpenter, July 16, August 13; solicitors, Messrs. Heaven; and Messrs. Brittan and Son, Bristol.
CROWE, J., Stapleton, Gloucestershire, victualler, July 16, August 30; solicitors, Messrs. Bayan and Girling, Bristol.
EVERT, J. T., Devonport, cabinet maker, July 9, August 6; solicitors, Mr. Gidley, Jun., Plymouth; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.
MACKAY, W. J., Clay Cross, Derbyshire, surgeon, July 21, August 11; solicitor, Mr. Clayton, Chesterfield.
BATEMAN, G., Liverpool, licensed victualler, July 17, August 14; solicitors, Messrs. Francis and Almond, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.

July 27, J. Stapp, Snow-hill, City, wholesale confectioner—July 30, C. Peverelle and F. Peverelle, Birmingham, hardware dealers—July 26, E. Weston, Dudley, Worcestershire, hosier—July 26, E. Dawes, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, licensed victualler—July 27, T. B. Bourne, Liverpool, cotton broker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Joseph Vickers, John Vickers, and E. Vickers, Stoney-street, Borough-market, distillers; as far as regards E. Vickers—J. Baron and H. A. Grey, Liverpool, brokers—E. Worrall and J. G. Whitaker, Manchester, coach proprietors—W. Brough and T. Brough, Warrington and Woodend, Lancashire, druggists—J. Lacey and J. Foster, Clayton, Yorkshire, coal proprietors—J. Seville and R. Edmundson, Manchester, manufacturers—H. Heane and W. Neils, Gloucester, timber merchants—H. Llewellyn and R. Shiel, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, Scotch woollen warehousemen—J. Foster, I. Brathwaite, and H. Waite, City, stockbrokers; as far as regards J. Foster—W. Hope and J. H. Cooper, Manchester, commission agents—J. Grey and E. Grey, Liverpool, brokers—W. Beech and W. Brock, Burslem, Staffordshire, china manufacturers—W. Roberts and C. Roberts, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, card makers—J. Ansdell and T. Had-dock, St. Helens, Lancashire, attorneys—S. Nelson and D. Nelson, Manchester, shuttle makers—J. Webster, and B. D. Webster, Penns, Warwickshire, manufacturers of steel—T. Parker and H. Veasey, Woburn, Bedfordshire, surgeons—T. Fauntleroy, C. Fauntleroy, and G. Sanders, Potter's-fields, Southwark, ivory merchants; as far as regards C. Fauntleroy—J. Fox and H. Besford, Manchester, smiths—E. Bone and R. S. Bone, Gloucester House, Peckham, bleachers—W. Apell and J. Elides, Manchester, distillers—S. Thornely and J. Winchester, Liverpool, tailors—M. Wallis and W. A. Bryden, Mayfield, Sussex, surgeons—C. G. Cowie and A. Roxburgh, Liverpool, shipowners—J. Stretton and T. C. Stretton, Basford and Nottingham, builders—E. Stunt and J. Newby, Regent-street and Strand, bootmakers—W. G. Taunton and J. Bush, Austin-friars, City, stockbrokers—E. Bin-nington and H. Leggett, New North-road, Islington, licensed victualliers—Wm. Outhwaite and Sarah Maria Wilcock, Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne, curriers—M. D. Lowndes, J. Robinson, and W. G. Bateson, Liverpool, attorneys; as far as regards J. Robinson—H. Gold and H. Gold, Jun., Hibernia Wharf, St. Saviour's, ten dealers—A. Cox, W. Horner, and Elizabeth Hogg, Nottingham, hosiers; as far as regards A. Cox—T. Brown and J. Brown, Maryport, Cumberland, cabinet maker—W. B. Holdsworth, S. Atkinson, and J. C. Barrett, Leeds and Burley, flax spinners; as far as regards J. C. Barrett—C. Cox and S. Cartledge, Basford, Nottinghamshire, bleachers—H. Melville and W. Edmonds, Liverpool, coopers—W. Morgan and E. Tibbitts, Cheltenham, linendrapers—J. Walton, J. Shaw, and J. Butterworth, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinners—A. Atkinson, M. J. Atkinson, and J. Fielding, Bacup, Lancashire, ale brewers—A. Lister and J. Harper, Birmingham, coal dealers—F. Hallett and J. Ashdown, Brighton, corn merchant—S. Ardron, sen., and S. Ardron, Jun., Sheffield, horn pressers—J. Wheeler and R. D. Kidd, Wokingham, Berkshire, surgeons—Huliah Bickford and Lucia Patten, Lamb's Conduit street, milliners—J. Beaumont and T. Bellamy, Birmingham, wire workers—W. Howell and F. Hale, Jun., Water-lane, Tower-street, and Houndsditch, City—A. Glasgow and J. Glasgow, Glasgow and Gibraltar.

SCOTCH REQUESTATIONS.

Grant, W., Banff, solicitor, July 16.
Simpson, W., Viewfield, near Inverness, farmer, July 13.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Dodsworth, F. C., Turnham-green, Middlesex, surgeon, first div. of 8d., July 5, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Pledge, R., Croydon, Surrey, grocer, first div. of 6d., July 5, and three subsequent Thursdays, at

Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Harris, H. B., Shrewsbury, draper first div. of 7s. 8d., any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 2.

We had a very short supply of wheat from Essex and Kent to-day, for which there was a fair sale at last Monday's prices; during the past week arrivals of foreign have been liberal, but holders are not inclined to give way in price, consequently little business was done. Flour sold slowly at previous rates. Barley firm, and good fresh qualities wanted. Beans and peas without alteration. We were well supplied with foreign oats, but good fresh samples could not have been bought upon lower terms; all other descriptions were however difficult to sell excepting at somewhat reduced rates. Linseed and cakes held higher.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	72 to 74	Danish	80 to 92
Litto White	76 82	Konigsberg, Red	74 84
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	74 82
Yorkshire Red	—	Holstock	76 82
Scotch	72 74	Danish and Holstein	72 76
Rye	44 46	East Friesland	70 72
Barley malting (new)	33 35	Petersburg	68 72
Distilling	—	Riga and Archangel	60 62
Malt (pale)	62 70	Polish Odessa	70 72
Beans, Mazagan	46 50	Marianopol	78 84
Ticks	—	Taganrog	60 64
Harrow	—	Egyptian	46 50
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	74 84
Peas, White	42 44	Barley, Pomeranian	32 35
Grey	38 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 42	Danish	32 36
Boilers	44 46	East Friesland	29 31
Tares (English)	36 38	Egyptian	25 27
Foreign	36 38	Odessa	25 27
Oats (English feed)	26 27	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	40 42
Sack of 280 lbs.	65 70	Pigeon	42 44
Linseed, English	75 80	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	64 66	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	66 68	Oats—	
Hempseed	48 50	Dutch	23 28
Canaryseed	46 52	Jahde	23 28
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	22 27
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	25 29
German	—	Swedish	27 28
French	—	Petersburg	26 27
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 15/4 to 15/10s		New York	38 44
Rape Cake, 6/4 to 6/10s per ton		Spanish, per sack	58 60
Rapeseed, 42/4 to 44/4s per last		Carawayseed	32 34

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8d to 9½d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 2.

We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with foreign stock, the general condition of which was very inferior. The receipts of beasts from our own grazing districts were but moderate. Compared with several previous market days, there was a decided falling off in their weight. As the attendance of buyers was good, the beef trade ruled firm, at an advance in the quotations paid on Monday last of fully 2d per 5 lbs. A few very prime Scots realised quite 4s 10d, but the general top figure for beef was 4s 8d per 5 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,000 Scots and short-horns, from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 400 horned and polled Scots. There was rather an extensive show of sheep. For most breeds, the demand was firmer than on Friday; nevertheless, it was decidedly inactive, at 2d per 5 lbs beneath the currencies of Monday last. The best old Downes realised 4s 10d per 5 lbs. For lambs, the supply of which was good, the demand was rather slow, at 4d per 5 lbs beneath the quotations realised on this day's sale. The highest figure was 6s per 5 lbs. We were well supplied with calves, in which a full average business was transacted, at 4d per 5 lbs beneath last Monday's prices. Pigs were in good supply and moderate request, on former terms.

Per 5 lbs. to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	to	3	6	Pr. coarse woolled	4	2	to	4	4
Second quality	3	4	0	0		Prime Southdown	4	4	0	0	
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	4		Lgo. coarse calves	4	0	4	6	
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	8		Prime small	4	0	5	0	
Coarse inf. sheep	3	2	3	4		Large hogs	3	4	3	8	
Second quality	3	6	3	10		Neat sm. porkers	4	0	4	4	
					Lambs	4s	to	6s	0d.		

Lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.

Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 21s to 27s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 2.

Owing to the prevailing warm weather, our markets are very moderately supplied with each kind of meat. The general demand, however, rules very inactive, as follows:—

Per 5 lbs. by the carcass.		Per 5 lbs. by the carcass.	
Inferior beef	2s 10d to 3s 2d	Inf. mutton	3s 0d to 3s 6d
Middling ditto	3s 4d to 3s 6d	Middling ditto	3s 8d to 4s 0d
Prime large ditto	3s 8d to 3s 10d	Prime ditto	4s 2d to 4s 4d
Do. small do	3s 10d to 4s 0d	Veal	3s 2d to 4s 4d
Large pork	3s 4d to 3s 8d	Small pork	3s 10d to 4s 4d

Lambs, 4s 4d to 5s 4d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, July 3.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a good demand, and an advance of 6d. has been established to-day. The large quantity of 2,000 hds. have been sold to-day, including 250 of Barbadoes, in public sale, which sold from 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. 3,000 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, and withdrawn above the market value. 2,500 bags Penang sold by private contract at full prices, and 600 boxes white Havannah at 30s. for the Baltic. The refined market is firm. Brown lumps, 46s. 6d. to 47s.; grocery, 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.

COFFEE.—2,300 bags native Ceylon were offered. About 700 of fine quality sold at 48s. 6d., a few lots at 49s., the remainder common description bought in at 48s. 6d. 45 casks and 46 barrels and bags plantation mostly found buyers at 62s. to 66s.

TEA.—The market continues dull.

RICE.—820 bags Cochín sold in public sale at 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.

SALTPETRE.—A parcel refraction 5½ sold at 30s. 6d., which is a decline of 1s. from the late highest price of the market.

COCHINEAL.—281 bags chiefly sold in public sale at full prices. Honduras silver, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; black, 4s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.; Teneriffe silver, 3s. 9d. to 4s.

RUM.—We are without transactions of importance to report to-day.

COTTON.—No sales reported to-day.

TALLOW remains quoted at 52s. to 52s. 3d. on the spot.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, July 2.—There was no great deal doing in Irish butter last week. The market was firm, and prices for some descriptions the turn higher. Fine quality was sold at an advance of 2s., and the best brands of Limerick to a limited extent, at 1s. to 2s.; middling and inferior sorts were nearly neglected, and nominal in value. Foreign met free buyers, at from 7s. to 10s., according to kind and quality. Bacon: Irish and Hambro' was not so much in demand as might have been expected from the fine and sultry weather. Prime fresh mild cured, however, was in demand. American sides and middles scarcely varied. Hams and lard steady in demand and value.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland, per cwt. . .	24 to 28	Cheshire (new) per cwt. . .	70 to 80
Kiel	94 96	Cheddar	68 80
Dorset	98 102	Double Gloucester	68 74
Carlow	90 100	Single ditto	56 70
Waterford	84 94	York Hams (new)	80 90
Cork (new)	84 98	Westmoreland ditto	76 84
Limerick	—	Irish ditto	74 84
Sligo	—	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	72 80
Fresh, per dozen	10 12	Irish (green)	72 80

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, June 30.—English vegetables being now so well supplied, the importation of foreign ones has nearly ceased. Peaches, nectarines, and cherries are abundant, and grapes are plentiful and good. French cherries fetch from 1s to 2s per pound. Oranges realise from 4s 6d to 12s per 100. Kidney potatoes fetch from 2s to 3s per dozen pounds. Old potatoes are nearly done; and of new ones there is a very large supply from Cornwall, at from 12s to 15s per cwt. Lettuce realise from 6d to 9d per score. Cut flowers consist of passion-flowers, heliotropes, euphorbias, pinks, carnations, cyclamens, azaleas, Chinese primroses, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 2.—Very moderate supplies of potatoes have come to hand, coastwise, since Monday last, but the imports have amounted to nearly 300 tons from the Continent and the Channel Islands. The demand is not to say brisk, yet prices are higher. York regents, 160s to 155s; Scotch ditto, 125s to 150s; reds and cups, 95s to 185s per ton.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, July 2.—The trade for seeds presents no feature for remark at present. Some inquiry is now current as to the prospects of the growing crops, but no opinion can yet be offered.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 2.—The transactions in our market during the past week have been limited, and the few lots of fine hops remaining on hand may be purchased on rather lower terms. The appearances are most promising for a large growth, and the duty is estimated at 220,000 to 230,000.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, July 2.—Although the demand has been somewhat steady for the time of year, a decline in the quotations has taken place since our last report. To-day F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 52s 6d per cwt. Town tallow is 51s nett cash. Rough fat, 2s 9½d per 5 lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Stock	Casks 35924	Casks 43103	Casks 21428	Casks 33549	Casks 46097
Price of Yellow Candle	37s 6d	38s 3d	35s 6d	36s 0d	35s 6d
Delivery last Week	1503	576	2037	1093	2039
Ditto from the 1st of June	5823	5950	6772	4693	7047
Arrived last Week	0	2497	1071	409	682
Ditto from the 1st of June	4344	7738	5140	2317	5129
Price of Town Tallow	38s 0d	39s 6d	32s 0d	35s 6d	35s 6d

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, June 30.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	56 to 64 lbs.	56 to 64 lbs.	56 to 64 lbs.	56 to 64 lbs.
Ditto	64 72 lbs.	64 72 lbs.	64 72 lbs.	64 72 lbs.
Ditto	72 80 lbs.	72 80 lbs.	72 80 lbs.	72 80 lbs.
Ditto	80 88 lbs.	80 88 lbs.	80 88 lbs.	80 88 lbs.
Ditto	88 96 lbs.	88 96 lbs.	88 96 lbs.	88 96 lbs.
Ditto	96 104 lbs.	96 104 lbs.	96 104 lbs.	96 104 lbs.
Horse Hides				
Calf Skins, light				
Ditto full				
Polled Sheep				
Kents and Half Breeds				
Downs				
Lambs				
Shearlings				

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 877 bales, of which 401 were from Port Phillip, 169 from Germany, 222 from Bombay, and the rest from Mozambique, &c. The market is steady for most descriptions of foreign, but not much doing in colonial, as the public sales come on this week. Some increase relatively to last year took place in May in the imports of colonial, but those of foreign continue to recede, so that the net gain was under 800,000 lbs., being 8,603,969 lbs. against 7,838,399 lbs., but against 9,638,974 lbs. in 1853. In other respects the course of the trade appears to continue in the direction previously noted. Although the public sales of colonial wool will commence on Thursday next, and the supply on offer in the British market is rather on the increase, arising from some of the holders of old stocks wishing to take advantage of the late rise in the quotations, the demand for nearly all kinds of home-grown wools is rather active, and prices are well supported. A few parcels have been taken for the Continent.

	s. d.	s. d.
South Down fleeces	1 0 to 1 1½	
Mixed tegs and ewes	1 0½ to 1 2	
Half-bred hoggets	0 11½ to 1 0	
Do. ewes and wethers	0 11 to 1 0	
Kent fleeces, mixed	1 0 to 1 1	
Leicester fleeces	0 11½ to 1 0	
Long heavy fleeces	0 11½ to 1 1	
Combing skins	0 10 to 1 1	
Flannel wool	1 0 to 1 1	
Blanket wool	0 8 to 1 0	

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—We have to report a slow sale for

hemp, at about stationary prices. Petersburg clean, 45/ to 46/; outshot, 44/; and half-clean 42/ per ton. There is very little doing in flax, on former terms. Jute has sold steadily, at an advance of from 10s to 15s per ton. Coir goods support former terms.

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, June 30.—Scotch pig iron has

sold slowly this week, and the price has declined to 74s. Most manufactured parcels have supported former terms. Spelter has realised 23/ 10s to 24/ per ton on the spot; but the demand has fallen off. English smelters have advanced the price of tin from 21 to 41 per ton; blocks are selling at 114s; bars, 115s; refined, 118s; Banca, 114s; and Straits, 112s. In the value of other metals we have no change to notice.

COALS, Monday.—Market heavy at the rates of Friday.

Stewart's, 21s 6d; Hetton's, 21s 6d; South Kellie, 18s; Hartley's, 18s 6d; Wylam, 18s; Whitworth, 17s 6d; Tanfield, 16s; Belmont, 18s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 26; 25 left from last sales; total, 51.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, July 3.—The market closed quietly and

with a heavy feeling, and prices of all descriptions are much the same as on Friday last. The sales were 3,000 bales—500 for export and 500 on speculation—50 of which were Pernam and Maranhão, at 7d. to 7½d.; 100 Egyptian, 6½d. to 7½d.; 400 Surat, at 3½d. to 5½d.; and 40 Sea Islands, 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

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These Wafers, containing Antacid and Sedative properties, effectually prevent irregularity of the bowels. They have a pleasant Taste.

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Sirs, I have used your Roper's Plasters for myself and children for several months with decided benefit for hooping-cough; three of my children being comparatively well since their application.—I am, Sirs, yours respectfully, T. MAIDEN. Ash Cottage, Sta. Isfield, near Faversham, Kent.

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Are not only indispensably requisite to a pleasing exterior in both sexes, but they are peculiarly appreciated through life as highly conducive to the purposes of health and longevity. Among the various preparations offered for the purpose,

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